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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

PROGRESS OF THE WAR AND THE ANTI-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

EVIDENTLY the plot thickens. Although events do not march quite so rapidly as to satisfy those who expect a great battle every week, and a naval or military victory every second day, the war gradually assumes large dimensions. To such persons as the King of Prussia, the contest that seems slow to the fiery-hearted critics of London and Paris, may appear endued with unnatural and inconvenient celerity. But whether people are patient or impatient, events take their own course. The great machine is in motion, and rolls by its own weight and the impetus which it has received. Among the remarkable—and, as they may hereafter prove, the important—events of the last few days, three are more especially deserving of mention:—First, the attempt of some of the minor Kings and Princes of Germany to serve the cause of Russia by a very unnecessary "Memorandum" or their opinions on the subject; second, the unexpected interview that has taken place between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Tetschen; and, lastly, the still more unexpected transference of the Russian head-quarters from Bucharest, in Wallachia, to Jassy, in Moldavia.

The Bamberg Memorandum was drawn up at the town or that name—a name which is but too suggestive, to those who use the forcible English vernacular word, "Humbug!" of the true character of the document to which it has given birth. The parties who assembled or were represented on the occasion were the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony, and various Princes and Dukes of lesser note, who took it upon themselves, after the fashion of the celebrated and historical tailors of Tooley-street, to speak in the name of the great German people, and to recommend the Governments of Austria and Prussia to be "more deferential in their tone towards the Czar." In the estimation of these minnows among the Tritons, the demand made by the great German Powers for the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities on a day to be named by the aggressor, ought to have been accompanied by a demand for the simultaneous evacuation of the Black Sea by the Allied fleets of England and France. The force of impudence could scarcely have gone further. Such a document and such a recommendation are of course utterly worthless; but, as they probably owe their existence to the promptings of Russia, they are not without interest in showing on what terms the Czar would be happy to escape from the dilemma into which he has thrust himself. Irrespective of this considera-



REVEL.—THE INNER FORT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tion, the manner in which the "Memorandum" has been received in Germany ought to be a lesson to the small Sovereigns who were parties to it. It is not only the Austrians and Prussians who hold the impertinence in scorn, but their own subjects, who object that the name of Germans should be brought into disrepute by such presumptuous folly. Prussia and



"THE FIRST SHOT IN THE BALTIC."—H.M. SHIPS "ARROGANT" AND "HEOLA" ATTACKING ECKENESS, RUSSIAN FINLAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Austria may justly claim to represent Germany on this question; and where they lead the *roitelets* must follow. There was a time when, in the Russianised Courts of the smaller States of Germany, the very name of Nicholas was a watchword of security; but those days have gone by. The Kings of Saxony and Bavaria may preserve some portion of their ancient veneration for a Sovereign whom they believed to be not only all-powerful, but all-wise, and the best bulwark of European stability; but keener-sighted men have opened their eyes to the truth, and found that the golden image was but a calf at the best. Many who thought Nicholas almost a demigod a few months ago, now consider him a dangerous lunatic. Diplomats and courtiers have lost faith in his power and reverence for his character at the same time. They see that he is encompassed and hemmed in by perils, that, turn which way he will, he may confront a declared enemy, or appeal in vain to a lukewarm and vacillating friend. When he was believed to be invincible, Europe swarmed with his admirers and defenders; but since it has been made patent to the whole world that his best armies and generals are not a match for the Turks alone—to say nothing of the Allies—his apologists and supporters have dropped off like May-blossoms in a frosty night. The Bamberg Memorandum has been scouted by this class of persons with even more contempt than by the rest of Germany; and the small Kings have taken nothing by their movement but a well-deserved snubbing from their more powerful brethren, and a loss of character among their own people.

The results of the personal interview between the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia will show themselves in deeds, not in words. What passed between them will, perhaps, never be recorded; but it has been permitted to the statesmen, as well as the journalists, of both countries, and of all Germany, to know that there is agreement of policy between the two; and that Prussia not only supports the demand made by Austria for the evacuation of the Principalities, but agrees that the Czar's refusal shall be considered a *casus belli*. The adherence of Prussia, willing or unwilling, must therefore be considered as no longer doubtful. The policy of the minor German Powers, and especially of the egregious framers of the *Bamberg* Memorandum, was as the telegraphic wires of Vienna inform us, the topic of discussion. What opinion was passed upon the subject by the two Sovereigns may be easily imagined.

The sincerity of Austria and Prussia, in their opposition to the Emperor Nicholas, is doubted. Collusion, and a secret treaty with the Czar, are spoken of, as a possible key to the policy of Central Europe; but we must confess our disbelief in any such interpretation. It is not that we entertain a very high opinion of the good faith of the King of Prussia, or even of that of the Emperor of Austria, but because it is the plain and obvious interest of Germany, and of those two great States in particular, to restrain, *per fas aut nefas*, the ambition of Russia, that we do not suspect them of double dealing. But the reply of the Czar to the Vienna note will test the sincerity of both. The reply, when it comes, will be the next great point in the history of the struggle. If the Czar yield to the gentle coercion, and if one or both of those Powers should thereupon think proper to oppose the further prosecution of the war, there will be more than sufficient determination and strength in Great Britain and France, as well as in Turkey, to carry it on to its legitimate conclusion, without asking either for advice or for co-operation from Germany. If, however—as is most likely to be the case—the Czar should persist in his evil courses—lest his humiliation and stultification, before the eyes of all Europe, should lead to his deposition by his Court and nobility, if not to an issue more deplorable to his family—the German Powers will have no resource but to carry out the principle to which they have pledged themselves. In the most favourable case for the Czar, they must aid in restraining him. In the other and more likely one, they must aid in punishing him. If those Sovereigns were as wise as the people whom they govern, they would see that the aggrandisement of Russia, injurious to all Europe, is more injurious to Germany than to any of her neighbours; and they would support Great Britain and France, even more cordially, in the attempt to exact “material,” and amply sufficient guarantees for the future good behaviour of the Czar, than they do in the attempt to back him out of his quarrel. But they are, perhaps, wise enough to be aware of all this. At all events, their present policy leads them strongly in that direction.

The explanation of the recent movements of Prince Paskiewitch upon Jassy remains a mystery. Whether it be that the repeated failures of the attacks upon Silistria, combined with the march of the British and French army to the relief of that fortress, and the simultaneous concentration of upwards of 100,000 Austrians upon the frontiers of Bessarabia, have led to this change in his tactics; or whether it be a step preparatory to the more resolute defence of the Crimea, or to the evacuation of the Turkish territories, it is impossible to state. It would, however, be instructive to find that, after a twelvemonth of bombast and bravado, the Russians had been compelled, by the fear of ignominious defeat at the hands of the enemy whom they affect to despise, to make a retrograde movement, and maintain themselves on the defensive. But the reasons of the movement are as yet inexplicable, for it will leave the forces before Silistria, and those in the Dobrudja, without the support which will be necessary to effect the capture of that fortress, or to maintain a position in Bulgaria. The Russian forces in the Danubian Principalities never, is now appears, exceeded 150,000 men. The Turks have 100,000 men under Omer Pacha and in the fortresses that guard the approaches to the Balkan. The Western Allies will, in a few days, have 50,000 of the finest troops in the world in full co-operation with the Ottoman commander; so that, leaving the menacing armaments of Austria out of the question, the Russians are fully matched. When we consider that the Black Sea fleet is utterly useless to them, and that the Allies command it for the support of military operations either in Europe or in Asia, and that St. Petersburg is effectually blockaded, the condition of the Czar and his fortunes seem so pitiable, as to give to his continuance in the war the character of hopeless fatuity, or rampant insanity.

PIRACY IN THE TURKISH WATERS.—The British schooner *Sarah*, of 160 tons, from Trieste to Latzina, when between the latter port and Tyeme, was attacked by two piratical Greek boats, and was plundered of her provisions and some money.

REVEL, IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.

The *trajet* from Helsingfors is short; and in fine weather both the Finnish and Estonian coasts may be seen from mid-channel.

The first buildings recorded as occupying the site of Revel were erected by Eric XIV., King of Denmark; but it was not until 1219 that Waldemar II., of Denmark, pulled down the fortress, and set about erecting a regular town. It soon became of sufficient importance to be quarrelled for by the Danes, the Swedes, the Livonian Knights, and even by the Pope himself; and it was formerly the great emporium of the Hanseatic League for the trade with Novogorod. In 1700 Revel was taken from the Swedes by the Russians.

Revel, says the author of the lively “Letters from the Baltic,” is divided into two parts, the upper and lower town; the former, perched on the top of a rocky eminence, about a mile in circumference, encloses within its old Gothic walls the Dom, the castle, with the residence of the governor, the commandant's house, the gymnasium, and the houses of the nobility.

Revel has an arsenal; and the fleet from Cronstadt rendezvous here at times. In the harbour there is generally some Russian vessel of war—the hymn of the Russian sailors, which may be heard nightly at sunset, is not remarkably harmonious. The club of the nobility and *savans* contain some handsome apartments, and a collection of portraits of Swedish sovereigns, arms, and relics of remarkable persons. The English, French, and German newspapers are taken in here, and a stranger may readily procure admittance. At Revel is the mausoleum of Admiral Greig, the hero of Tschesme, who was buried here with great pomp in 1788.

The View of Revel upon the preceding page, from a Sketch by a Correspondent, shows that portion which is distinguished as the Inner Fort.

THE ATTACK ON ECKNESS.

THIS “gallant cutting-out affair” was minutely detailed in our Journal of last week, and illustrated with the official plan of attack. We now engrave the actual scene of this “firstling of the war,” sketched by Lieut. Browne, of H.M.S. *Hecla*, showing the two ships in the narrow river, with well-wooded banks; just at the point of their coming within range of the enemy's battery. (See the several accounts at pp. 559 and 560 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week.)

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30, 1854.

THE Turks have again had the good fortune to worst the Russians before Silistria. On the 11th inst. the enemy endeavoured to force the passage of the Danube from the large island below the town, where he had already built a bridge communicating with the Wallachian side; but he failed in accomplishing his object. It was not till the 16th that he succeeded in crossing over a bridge of boats, which cost some sacrifices to lay down. Over this bridge the Russians passed to the number of 20,000, which, joined to 20,000 more who had advanced from Rassova, made a force of 40,000 men, with which two assaults were made, on the 19th and 21st, against the fort called Arab Tabejad. This fort is an outwork of considerable extent, situated at 2500 yards from the place, and defends a line of about 500 yards of the inner enceinte. The assaults of the Russians were on both occasions unsuccessful; and, on the 21st, Moussa Pacha made a sortie with a body of infantry and cavalry, which swept the approaches of the enemy, killed 300 men, and wounded many more. The Russians are commanded by Prince Paskiewitch and the Grand Duke Constantine. They have not hitherto attacked Silistria on the Pontacian side, and the communications are therefore still open with Schumla in that direction.

We have heard that, to counterbalance this advantage on the Danube, the Turks have suffered a serious loss in Greece, by the surprise of the Egyptian force of Selim Pacha, encamped near Volo. Rumour went on to say that the Pacha escaped almost alone, twenty men only succeeding in following him. Now the force under Selim Pacha consisted of 5000 men; and it is difficult to conceive that they should all have perished. The news is especially open to doubt, because of the absence of details; at any rate it is not confirmed up to the latest dates from Salonica, of the 25th of May.

The combined fleets, in the meanwhile, have been lying almost inactive at Kavarna. Anapa, which is the only point still held by the Russians, on the coast of the Black Sea, was visited by Admiral Lyons on the 12th; and the whole of the Circassian coast has been examined, and arms and ammunition distributed to the people there, who have been masters of the country since the evacuation of the Russians. We shall shortly hear of Anapa being attacked by the combined fleets.

After various orders and counter orders, the light division of the British force at Constantinople left Scutari this morning for Varna, where it has been preceded by some Sappers and Miners of the French force at Gallipoli, and a few troops brought up by the *Cacique*. In a few days a large force will therefore be concentrated, which can advance to the relief of Silistria; the main body of the French being, I believe, on its march via Adrianople, to join the head-quarters of Omer Pacha. An engagement may therefore be expected shortly, in which the joint forces of Turkey, England, and France will contend for the first time together against the common enemy.

The agitation caused in the Bosphorus by the movements of our troops has given another aspect to Constantinople. The Golden Horn is filled not only with traders of the various nations which hold intercourse with Turkey, but with the largest and fastest steamers and transports of the English navy. Those masterpieces of naval architecture which have been produced by the necessity of lessening the distance between England, America, India, Australia, and the West Indies, are lying at the mouth of the Sea of Marmora, basking in the burning sun of Scutari, and waiting for freights of human beings to take to the Black Sea. In the midst of the fine-bowed clipper transport, the razor-billed screw, and a graceful paddle steamer of fast constructions, are the antiquated forms of those old fixtures the *Megara* and *Simoom*. The *Victoria*, sitting on the water is like a sword-fish by the side of the *Megara*. The Turks, however, seem little curious of these contrasts, and they leave alive unobserved the graceful beauties of the one and the heavy blemishes of the other. They wander, as usual, into St. Sophia and the Salimanieh, say their prayers, and put their trust in Allah. I had heard it said that there was danger in visiting St. Sophia during the holy festival of Rhamazan; and Mr. Theophile Gauthier says, in his admirable “Letters on Constantinople,” that he postponed his visit to that celebrated mosque until Bairam, for fear of offending the faithful. Whether it be owing to the presence of so many Europeans in Stamboul, or whether the Turks are really less prejudiced than it was said they were, I found no difficulty in visiting this splendid edifice, and thus witnessing it in its gala attire. I need make no apology for entering into a description of the scene, as I believe that St. Sophia has another aspect on festive days from that which strikes one on ordinary occasions. It is no longer a vast and resounding space, in the midst of which some straggling forms are to be descried kneeling at their prayers, or chanting in a corner. The place was crowded with people of many climes: the official Turk, with his fez and frock coat; the old Mussulman, with his turban and flowing gown; the Persian, with his fur bonnet cut like a turner's chisel; the Circassian, with his pistol and cartouches, which hang like pan-pipes on his breast. Women, white and brown and black, were congregated in the place; whilst some were to be met in corners chanting forth the ceremonial prayers, others making genuflections, and numbers washing in the fountains. Most were seated on their hams, or stood around a space, where a finely-turbaned person, rested behind a board and talked aloud, exhorting, teaching, and influencing by his eloquence his numerous audience. The unfortunate Turk who keeps the Rhamazan, and therefore must abstain from drink, and food, and smoke, during a space of hours which extends from sunrise to sunset, is fed substantially with sermons during

the period of his fast. Whether these sermons were of the fanatic kind or not, I am unable to say, as it was impossible to understand a word of what the eloquence consisted; but the public around seemed to be considerably edified and pleased, as much by the words which escaped the speaker as by the gesticulation which he made, and the noise he created by slapping his hands upon his desk to enforce the argument. The preaching was not, however, confined to one man, but there were several in various parts of the Mosque, all equally busy in gesticulation, but surrounded by much smaller audiences than the first. It was strange, in the midst of the decorous Turks who sat listening and telling beads, to watch the children rushing amongst the groups, playing unconsciously at hide-and-seek behind the pulpits; and this reflection naturally followed—how do such bolsterous children make such staid and fatalistic men? This problem might be solved here without difficulty, but would, perhaps, be tedious to the reader. Deeply altered as is St. Sophia since it fell into the hands of the Mussulmans, it will never be anything but a Christian temple. The forms of the old mosaics, St. Sophia in gigantic stature, the Four Evangelists, whose faces are concealed under large roses of gilding; the Greek crosses, which meet the eye beneath the florid ornament which the Turks have painted there; all this, as well as the bloody hand of Mahomet II. imprinted on the marble column, twelve feet above the ground, reminds one of the Christian worship put down for centuries by Mahomestan conquest.

The silence and repose in which the streets of Stamboul are plunged during the days of the Rhamazan are the natural consequence of the system which turns night into day. It is difficult, indeed, to comprehend in what the privation of the Mussulman consists, even though he be a man of the strictest caste. He sleeps the greater part of the day, and takes his meals at night. At sunset, therefore, the shops, which have been closed since sunrise, begin to open; the cafés are cleaned out and made ready; the peripatetic vendors of sweets, of drinks, and tobacco, prepare for themselves a convenient place; and, when the solitary gun has fired which announces the close of day, the faithful rush out of their houses, take their preliminary pipe and raki, and fall to at—I was about to say—breakfast. The cafés are filled with people, the mosques are illuminated internally by little oil-glasses, fastened to wooden lustres that drop from the ceilings; the minarets are encircled by brackets of light. The cords which hang between the steeples are strung with lamps, which swing gracefully in the air, and simulate favourite verses of the Koran. The crowds wave to and fro, and the Bosphorus and Golden Horn reflect as much as they can the glitter of the illuminations. But, after all, a night of Rhamazan is not the brilliant affair of which I had heard so much. We have done much more with light, in imitation of the East, than the Easterns ever have. The illuminations are not on so large a scale as to render a lantern in the street an unnecessary precaution, and those who have written enthusiastically on this, as on most other Oriental subjects, have committed in a greater or less degree the offence which is now designated by the French as *la blague de l'Orient*.

It appears that yesterday a slight change took place in the Ministry here. It is of little moment, I believe. The Ministry is still of the *nuance* Redschid, but perhaps more inclined than heretofore in the English direction. The Grand Vizier Meoustapha Pacha is succeeded by the Kapudan Pacha, Mehemet Kebresli; and the post of High Admiral is given to Kalil Pacha. The pretext for the change is, I am told, the conduct of the Grand Vizier in the affair of the Catholic Greeks, as raised by General Baraguay d'Hilliers.

The Turks have occupied Redout Kaled, in Asia, with 700 men, who were taken thither by the *Mogador*, *Highflyer*, and *Samson*. The Turks were embarked at Chourouk Sou, on the 18th, and landed their living freight on the 19th, after the place had been swept by the guns of the *Agamemnon* and *Charlemagne*.

SCHUMLA, May 22, 1854.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The visit of the English and French Generals and other distinguished strangers here has excited a great deal of interest.

On Saturday intelligence reached us that Omer Pacha, accompanied by them, would arrive here about three or four o'clock. A considerable number of troops was drawn up on that part of the plain, close to the Varna road. The Pachas, mounted on very fine horses, and followed by their respective suites, joined them. The unusual number of officers of distinction, in comparison of men, who were there, threw a degree of brilliancy on the Ottoman army, which at other times, from the small proportion of stylish officers, has rather a tame appearance. After waiting for several hours, the most terrific storm of thunder and lightning that has been known here for many months, came on, accompanied with heavy torrents of rain. The troops had no shelter, and bore this outburst of the elements with patience. Ismael Pacha, with a view of ascertaining if the party was likely to come up, rode for several miles along the Varna road, and then ascended a height, that gives a very extensive view of the country all around. After remaining there for some time, and looking in vain in every direction, he returned to the troops. Before resolving, however, to give up hope of seeing the military chiefs, the commander of the troops waited for nearly another hour; and, there being no sign of their approaching, the troops were ordered to their quarters.

The plain—which, in summer, is nearly as dry as the flooring of a room—became, at the close of the day, like a lake or marsh. The foot soldiers must have encountered considerable difficulty in reaching their tents; for even those on horseback were put to inconvenience in crossing the streams of water that found their way into the hollows and roads.

The fierceness of the storm effectually stopped the progress of the party from Varna. All the great men were thrown into a sad plight. A deserted village was the only place they could get shelter in; there, however, neither food nor beds could be procured, and the whole night was spent in a most comfortless manner. A start was made early in the morning, and about nine o'clock the military chiefs and their attendants reached the plain, where they found the troops drawn up in the same manner as on the previous day. A number of movements were performed by the different regiments, to the satisfaction of the English and French Generals. Marshal St. Arnaud then addressed the officers in the style in which Napoleon was in the habit of speaking to his soldiers. The words were interpreted by a Dragoman, who having never been placed in a situation so marked and public, shook with emotion, and his voice had a faltering and indistinct sound. Breakfast to the illustrious party, in one tent, and to the Pachas in another, wound up the business of the morning. Four roasted lambs were among the eatables, and that part of the fare was certainly enough to prevent any reflections being made on the hospitality of the distinguished individual who furnished the repast. Worn out with fatigue, Omer Pacha and his guests betook themselves to their apartments. Lord Raglan, having rested for some hours, mounted a horse, and accompanied by his Aides-de-Camp and General Cannon, and Captains Simmonds and Gavoni, rode along the heights, from which he had a view of the fortifications. He was surprised that such extensive works should have been made to defend a place which was not in itself of much importance, nor commanded any great road or pass.

Yesterday morning the illustrious visitors departed, at four o'clock; and as they passed through the plain there was another turn-out of Pachas and troops. After the party had reached the end of the line, they all dismounted, and the Pachas, having been formed into a circle, were addressed by Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, who took up their position in the middle of it. We believe that the foreign Generals were agreeably surprised at the good appearance of the Turkish troops, and at their knowledge of military evolutions.

THE ALLIED TROOPS AT VARNA.

Step by step the Allied forces are drawing nearer to the scene of war. Last week we announced the departure of the French and English troops from Gallipoli and Soutari; and the last mail from the Black Sea brings word of their arrival at Varna. On the 25th ult. 500 French soldiers, including a company of Zouaves, disembarked, and on the following day a company of the Royal Sappers and Miners joined them. The excitement caused by these arrivals appears to have been much greater than was produced at Soutari. The Zouaves especially, with their Turkish dress, have astonished the natives.

Soon after landing (says a Varna correspondent) one of these gentry, whose capabilities of absorption of liquid appear to be very great, rolled into the middle of a crowd of lookers-on in the streets, in an exceedingly happy state, rattling a French song at the top of his voice; and, catching sight of an old Turk near him, he shouted to him at the top of his voice, "Les Russes, eh?—plouf!" and delivered a blow at an imaginary Muscovite, to the extreme astonishment of the old gentleman, and to the immense amusement of the spectators. The Turkish soldiers were evidently well pleased at the arrival of the Allies. They lent them a hand as they got out of the boat to step on to the pier, and fraternised afterwards in many ways. A sentry goes through his manual and platoon exercises for the amusement of a Zouave, who, in return, shows him how he performs those evolutions. A conversation of signs goes on between a long French *sapeur* and a Turkish soldier, who afterwards start off together to a baker's or a wine-shop. The vivandière, with her glazed hat, bound with tricoloured ribbon, stuck coquettishly on the side of her head, her tunic showing a very pretty *taille*, and her pantaloons, with the double red stripe, was the most astonishing sight to the Turks, soldiers and civilians. An Arab soldier, with a face as black as ebony, and glistening as a piece of sea-coal, walked up towards her, grinning until she could see every one of his supernaturally white teeth. She appeared to join in the black man's hilarity, though unable to see the point of it.

Sir George Brown and staff arrived at Varna on the 29th. The division is to be encamped at Devna, about eighteen miles on the road to Schumla, to which place the Royal Sappers and Miners had been sent forward. The 77th and 33rd regiments disembarked on the 31st; as did also a troop of Horse Artillery. The 8th Hussars were in one of the transports in Varna Bay; but had not yet landed.

As we stated last week, the chief portion of the French troops have been sent by land. A letter from Adrianople, of the 29th ult., states that a dozen superior officers and attendants had been there for two weeks making preparations for the comfortable reception of the men, who were to have been quartered there for some time. Owing to the arrangements made with Omer Pacha, however, they will, no doubt, march forward to Schumla.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The most important piece of news from the Danube is the removal of the Russian head-quarters from Kalarasch to Jassy, it being looked on as a convincing proof that Prince Paskiewitch deems it necessary to keep a watchful eye on the movements of the Austrian army in Transylvania. Several regiments, which were advancing by forced marches to the Danube, have received orders to halt in Moldavia. The Transylvanian frontier is said to be swarming with Cossacks. Prince Gortchakoff is to retain the chief command of the troops on the right bank of the Danube. The Wallachian correspondent of the *Vienna Medical Journal*, writing on the 1st of June, gives a deplorable picture of the Russian army in the Dobruja. "Their embarrassment," he says, "increases from hour to hour. The outposts are continually annoyed, deceived, attacked, and taken unawares by the Turkish irregulars, who receive all possible assistance from the malevolent inhabitants of the country." And these "inhabitants" are the very people who were to rise at once against the Sultan's authority, as soon as the Russians made their appearance!

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

Up to the 8th inst., the besieging army had achieved no important advance. No detailed account has yet arrived of what took place before Silistria later than the 24th ult., but the tenor of all the despatches is highly encouraging. An experienced European staff-officer, writing from Schumla, on the 28th ult., says, "The Russians seem to be exclusively occupied with the siege of Silistria. . . . The garrison has displayed the greatest bravery, and is worthy of the admiration of Europe. It is daily gaining confidence in its own powers of resistance, and there is every reason to believe that it will offer an example as memorable as that of Ibraila, and other Turkish places in the preceding wars." The loss of the Russians is said to have been enormous, although they still maintain their usual favourable style of reports. In one serious affair, on the 17th May, which they describe in a St. Petersburg bulletin, they actually admit having lost two men, but then they add that the Turks lost sixty.

The report that Omer Pacha intended to advance to the relief of Silistria is now contradicted. An attempt was made, according to one account, to send a "flying convoy" of provisions to the garrison; but the Cossacks had been scattered all over the country in such numbers that the convoy was forced to return to Schumla. Omer Pacha's army, which has recently been reinforced by 26,000 regular troops from Widin, is now estimated at 106,000 infantry, 14,000 cavalry, and 140 guns.

Devna, where the English division, under Sir George Brown, has encamped, is about half-way between Varna and Schumla.

A BRILLIANT TURKISH VICTORY.

One of the most complete defeats which the Russians have sustained during the present campaign on the Danube, took place on the 30th ult., in the neighbourhood of Karakal, in Lower Wallachia. An Englishman, who was present, and who writes from the "Head-quarters of the Army of Wallachia, Krajova, June 1," gives the following animated description of the affair, in which the bravery of the Turks seems to have surpassed anything which has yet happened since the war began:—

Our regiments of cavalry, of whom three were regulars, and one of our old friends the Bashi-bozouks, left Krajova, our head-quarters, on the morning of the 28th ult., and moved on Slatina, on the Aluta, where, as we were informed, the Russians were concentrated. On the morning of the 29th they were perceived in large force at Slatina. There was only an unimportant skirmish. They moved on Karakal, while the Turks followed hot-foot; and on the 30th May, exactly at noon, the affair began. We had, as I have already told you, four regiments of cavalry, about 3500 horses, and no cannon; while the Russians had four regular regiments—viz., the 1st and 10th Hussars, the 9th Lancers, and the 2nd Dragoons, six pieces of artillery, and 500 Cossacks. Owing to the admirable tactics of Ismael Pacha and Skender Beg, this force was soundly thrashed before four o'clock. The numbers and results, as given officially, are 1000 Russians killed—almost all the Hussars, who suffered the most; 1000 wounded; 500 horses brought to Krajova, the same number left dead at Karakal; more than 1000 muskets, lances, sabres, uniforms, equipments of all sorts and sizes, carriages full of baggage; 115 prisoners; and what, after all, is the best of the thing, and does not often happen in warfare, the six pieces of cannon, all with perfect harness, with their carriages, caissons, &c., *au grand complet*, all captured by an inferior force without guns, and brought by us in triumph to Karakal. After beating the Russians handsomely, we pursued them as far as the Aluta, where a good number were drowned. The Colonel of the 10th Hussars, the Major of the same regiment, and more than ten other officers, were killed. The whole of the Russian artillerymen, without exception, were killed at their guns.

Yesterday morning a courier, who had been sent for the purpose from Karakal, conveyed the news of our victory to Krajova, and the return of our column with all its trophies. In an instant the whole of the army mounted on horseback, and came out to meet us, with a band of music at their head, and uttering shouts of joy. All Krajova met us. All the trophies were there. The prisoners marched first. The six guns above all produced a prodigious effect. They are the first that our corps has taken during a campaign in which it has invariably been victorious. The Turks were in the greatest enthusiasm—and, indeed, they had good reason to be so. Last night Krajova was illuminated. A courier has been sent to Omer Pacha. The guns are in the square of the town, and will remain with our *corps d'armée* during the whole of the campaign. The Turks have lost 100 killed and 150 wounded. The result of the affair will doubtless be to give us definitive possession of the Aluta; and we shall take up position at Slatina and Karakal. The Russians are in full retreat on Bucharest.

THE BLACK SEA FLEETS.—CIRCASSIA.

Voluminous despatches have been received from the Allied fleets within the last few days, announcing the blockade of the Danube, and giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the squadron which was sent to co-operate with the Circassians along the coast. These despatches amply confirm the accounts previously received regarding the complete discomfiture of the Russians in Circassia. The native chiefs with whom Admiral Lyons communicated declared that they only waited for an order from the English and French, to rise and march against the Russians. As a proof of good-will, Admiral Lyons caused 18,000 ball cartridges, which had been captured from the enemy, to be given to the Circassians—9000 in the name of the English, and 9000 in the name of the French; and 1000 additional were given from the *Charlemagne*. From Soukoum Kaleh, a pretty and wealthy town, the Russians, although 3000 or 4000 strong, had retreated in such haste that they had been unable to destroy the whole of the ammunition and stores. About

thirty cannon were left in the fort, a portion of which only were spiked; and, along with these, the Allied troops found several thousand ball and shells, a quantity of grape-shot, and between 700 and 800 tons of coal. Redout Kaleh was in the hands of the Russians when the squadron made its appearance before the town; but they soon fled, after having set fire to their stores, and destroyed a bridge of boats to prevent pursuit. The two establishments of Soukoum Kaleh and Redout Kaleh were the forts from which the Russians supplied their army in Asia, which must now be greatly at a loss for stores and ammunition. Anapa and Soujouk Bay are the only points retained by the Russians; their garrisons in them have even been augmented, and now form an effective force of 20,000 men. This concentration of forces not far from the Strait of the Kertch, is thought by Admiral Hamelin to indicate that the enemy intends to defend the peninsula of Taman, which commands that Strait.

A letter from the Crimea, of the 22nd ult., announces that an officer attached to the staff of the Russian general commanding at Tiflis, had just arrived at Sebastopol to demand reinforcements. At that date Tiflis was regarded as in great danger from the Circassians. Sebastopol will have enough to do at home without sending aid to Tiflis.

THE CONFERENCE AT TETSCHEN.

The result of the Conference at Tetschen, between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, on Friday last, is said to have been highly satisfactory. Three grand points have been gained, we are told, favourable to the cause of Europe *v.* the Czar; viz. —Austria and Prussia have drawn up a note, to be remitted to the minor States lately assembled at Bamberg, to the effect that any and every State is at liberty to join the Austro-Prussian Treaty; but that neither the treaty itself, nor the accession of any Power, will be made subjects of any debate at the Bund. Secondly, Prussia has thrown no difficulties in the way of the regular and consistent execution of the late treaty. Thirdly, Prussia consents to take the note issued by Austria on the first day of this month as the *summation* provided for in the treaty, and will back it by a special mission, which is to be entrusted to Count Manteuffel.

A despatch from Vienna, of Wednesday evening, says:—"It is not doubted that Russia has rejected the Austrian summons." If that be true, Count Manteuffel may as well remain at Berlin.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A despatch from Copenhagen, of Tuesday last, gives a rumour that some English vessels, off Brahestad, in Finland, had demanded the gun-boats building there, and, on this being refused, had destroyed the gun-boats and a large number of merchant-ships, fired the wharf, on which were 10,000 barrels of tar, and destroyed altogether 300,000 silver roubles' worth of property. A telegraphic message from Hamburg, of Monday, states, on the authority of a Swedish journal, that "Admiral Napier was in the Bay of Sveaborg. From the lighthouse, ten sail of the Russian fleet had been seen, sheltered behind the fortifications. Admiral Corry, with his division, was off Hango Head."

The following despatch gives a different version of the affair:—

LUBECK, Wednesday. Admiral Plumridge has been punishing the Russians. He has destroyed their dockyards at Uleaborg and Brahestad, burning 10,000 barrels of tar at one place, and 18,000 at another. He has also taken several of the gun-boats which had been prepared to oppose the English fleet. Uleaborg and Brahestad are not far distant from each other in Finland, on the upper part of the Gulf of Bothnia. Uleaborg is, next to Abo, the chief commercial town of Finland.

The sore line-of-battle ships, consisting of the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Commander-in-Chief; *Edinburgh*, 58, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Chads; *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101; *Austerlitz*, 100; *Princess Royal*, 91; *Cesar*, 91; *Cressy*, 80; *Blenheim*, 60; *Hogue*, 60; paddle steam-frigate *Penelope*, 16; and a few smaller steamers, remained at anchor in Hango Roads, Finland, for a longer period than was intended, in consequence of the prevalence of dense fogs at frequent intervals. The navigation of the Gulf of Finland under the most favourable state of the weather is attended with difficulty, especially for ships of great draught of water. At the present time it is rendered more hazardous from the fact of the Russians having removed the various buoys and beacons which denoted the usual channels. As an instance of one of the impediments which the enemy has thrown in the way of the safe progress of the fleet up the Gulf of Finland, it may be cited that the lighthouse on the island of Hango, which is situate at the north-western entrance of the Gulf, has been pulled down, and the usual marks for vessels entering the roadsteads have been removed. Throughout the whole length of the Gulf similar proceedings have been adopted by the enemy, but these will not have the effect intended. By sending in advance two or three small steamers, to take soundings and bearings, the large ships will be able to shape a safe course to Sveaborg, and thence to the vicinity of Cronstadt.

Up to the latest dates no further bombardment of the forts commanding Hango Udd had taken place. Their speedy destruction would have been easily effected, but attended with very little advantage. The fortresses of Sveaborg mount 800 guns of large calibre, one-half of which, it is stated, could be brought to bear on any ships attempting to pass through the narrow channel to the harbour of Helsingfors. In the garrison are several thousand artillerymen, and it appears to be the prevailing opinion that no attack on Sveaborg will be made. Even admitting that the fleet succeeded in demolishing these fortresses, the possession of the locality could not be retained without a large body of troops, a supply of whom is not provided.

According to *Dagbladet* of the 8th instant, all the French vessels lying in the Danish waters had been ordered to join the English fleet at Helsingfors.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE FAR EAST.

The Bengal, Singapore, and Hong-Kong papers are full of speculations regarding a Russian squadron of "four or five ships, the largest a 60-gun frigate, the smallest an 18-gun corvette," which are said to be cruising about in the Eastern Seas, with a view to capture some good English prizes. The *China Mail* states that Sir John Bowring, in conjunction with the naval and military authorities, "has been devising plans for the protection of Hong-Kong from the Russians." Another paper states that the Russian fleet had been seen off Singapore, and that an English squadron had been sent in pursuit of it. A Hong-Kong paper mentions that "when the *Lady Mary Wood* approached Woosung, on her last trip up, she found the *Prinz Menschikoff* waiting outside, for news for Europe; which, having obtained, she started, no one knows precisely whither, but probably to some rendezvous in the north." The *Bengal Hurkaru*, in alluding to the exaggerated rumours regarding the Russian fleet, remarks that, if safety be the object of the Muscovite vessels, their wisest course would be to seek shelter in some port in the Czar's Asiatic or American possessions:—

As for the "means of chastising, dispersing, or capturing these ships," should the squadron keep the sea and wage war against our mercantile shipping and commerce, we cannot admit that the English Admiral does not possess them, and it strikes us that he is preparing for the trial by ordering the *Winchester* down from China to Singapore, where he has already the *Rapid* and *Rattler* sloops—the latter a screw-steamer. The *Spartan* and the *Lily* are also expected; and, with these five vessels under his command, we do not think that a British Admiral will be deterred by any considerations of danger from looking after the Russian squadron. Our allies, the French, have several vessels in the China Seas; and the East India Company can furnish both steamers and sloops, if not of a great power, still in some number. The whereabouts of this Russian squadron should certainly be ascertained at once, and its motions narrowly watched.

As some of our mercantile friends may still be anxious upon this subject, we give a list of what we believe to be the British ships of war in the Eastern Seas:—

	Guns.		Guns.
Winchester, frigate	50	Comus	14
Spartan	26	Contest	12
Rattler, screw	6	Grecian	12
Rapid	8	Royalist	6
Lily	12	Salamander, steam-sloop	6
Alligator	26	Styx, ditto	6
Bittern	12	Serpent	12
Cleopatra	26		

The above shows a force of fifteen vessels, mounting 224 guns. We have omitted the *Fox*, frigate, and *Hermes*, steamer, being under the impression that they have been relieved. Besides these there are some half-dozen vessels on the Australian station, and others at the Cape. The East India Company has about twenty armed steamers, and a dozen sailing vessels, which, though all small, might still do some good service. Under these circumstances, discretion would be the better part of valour with the Russians, and we shall be surprised to hear that they have not made themselves scarce.

The rumoured advent of the Russian squadron off Singapore appears to have caused great sensation at Calcutta, where a petition to Government on behalf of the mercantile community is contemplated, praying that armed steamers should be adequately equipped and dispatched for the protection specially of vessels employed in the trade with China.

AN IMPERIAL SPECTACLE.

The Prague and Dresden Journals are filled with descriptions of the *fetes* given at the former place in honour of the Emperor of Austria and his young Consort. Among other splendid spectacles was a carousal, performed by Archduke Leopold and about 100 military and civilians, in the old Waldstein Riding-school, which was splendidly decorated and illuminated for the purpose. The pageant represented the entry of the Duke of Steiermark and his bride, the Duchess Mary of Bavaria—the one represented by Archduke Leopold, and the other by Princess Wilhelmina Auerburg. Among the mounted knights and ladies were the Archduke Joseph, who gave striking proofs of his firm seat and skill on horseback; Prince Gustavus of Saxe-Weimar, the Princesses Aueburg Festetics and Taxis Beleredi, and the Countesses Waldstein Schwarzenberg and Thun Salm. The splendour and correctness of the costumes, and the getting up of the whole spectacle, are described as admirable. On the previous evening there was an immense procession and serenade by torchlight, in which nearly 1500 workmen from the neighbouring mines, in full *fete* costume, and with their mining lanterns in hand, took part.

A LARGE draught of first-class boys, completed in their exercises, are ordered to be ready for leaving the *Waterloo* by the first opportunity for service on board ships now in the Black Sea and Mediterranean. In consequence of the limited number of boys permitted to be entered as first-class boys, an excess in the number of second-class ordinary seamen are entered.

THE FLAG OF THE "TIGER."—The chief of the Russian navy, the Grand Prince Constantine, has issued the following order of the day:—"His Majesty the Emperor has been graciously pleased to entrust the flag of the English steam-ship *Tiger* to the corps of Marine Cadets. I, therefore, order this flag be kept by them along with the other hostile flags.—CONSTANTINE."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE WAR.—The embarkation of troops at Toulon is going on with extraordinary activity. A few days ago the Emperor, in talking with some Generals on the subject of the war, said—"It would be nothing extraordinary if next year I should find myself with my army (the camp of Boulogne) and the Swedish army at St. Petersburg."

THE Russian Government (says the *Patrie*) has ordered that all the landowners of the Crimea shall supply to the army one fourth of their corn in store, and pay the entire expense of transport to the places which shall be indicated to them.

THE Emperor Nicholas has, it is said, ordered every possible economy to be introduced into all the expenses of the Court, and in those of the members of the Imperial family. The amount of voluntary offerings made by private individuals, corporate bodies, &c., was on the 30th ult. three millions of silver roubles (twelve million francs), intended by the donors for carrying on the war, and for the support of invalid soldiers and their wives and children.

GUN-BOATS FOR THE BALTIC.—The *Arrow* and the *Beagle*, screw-steam gun-boats, building by Messrs. J. C. Mare and Co., at Blackwall, are to be ready for launching on the 24th instant. The engines for these gun-boats, two of 80-horse power, or 160 collectively for each, were ordered to be made by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Dyke, only nine weeks ago, and they are now ready to be put on board, so that no time will be lost in sending these much-required description of gun-boats to the Baltic, for service with the fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.—The insufficiency of the old gaol at Lewes for the reception of the East Sussex prisoners induced the magistrates some two years ago to determine on building a new gaol. This building has recently been brought into use, and the old and disused gaol was only waiting a favourable opportunity to be disposed of, when the outbreak of the war and the capture of Russian prisoners having rendered a building necessary for their safe custody, a Government engineer was sent down to inspect the old prison at Lewes. He reported favourably; and we understand that the Government has just decided on purchasing the building. It is reported that the enrolled pensioners will be permanently used as a guard of the building, and for the purpose of retaining the prisoners of war in safe keeping.

THE WEAPONS THE RUSSIANS FIGHT WITH.—Finnish and Russian shipowners are now furnishing their vessels with simulated papers of registration, to make it appear that they are Prussian traders and Hamburg skippers. Her Majesty's cruisers have by this expedient been duped into releasing ships that were really lawful captures.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GIFFARD, OF THE "TIGER."—We regret to announce the death of Captain Giffard, lately in command of her Majesty's ship *Tiger*. This gallant gentleman received his wounds in defence of his ship, which he only surrendered at the last when beaten down. He lost one leg, and was badly wounded in the other. In fact, he received several wounds, whilst bravely defending his charge to the last—hopeless as the struggle was against fearful odds, and at every possible disadvantage. The melancholy intelligence of his death was dispatched to Vienna by electric telegraph, on the 1st inst., by the Austrian consul at Odessa. He was to be buried on the 2nd inst., with military honours. The young midshipman, who also fell by his side, was not a nephew, but a more distant relative. After the funeral, the captive crew of the *Tiger* were to proceed to Risan; the officers are to be sent to Moscow, with the exception of the first lieutenant, who is ordered to St. Petersburg to attend the Emperor of Russia.

THE BRITISH TROOPS AT SCUTARI.

The recent encampment of our troops at Scutari has presented many striking scenes for the sketch-books of Correspondents; and upon the next page we have engraved one of the many received from the hilly suburb of Constantinople. Under the bank in the foreground are the women's huts; mules and horses are grazing within and without the inclosure. In the centre of the view is the camp of the Scots Fusilier Guards; on the left are the Grenadiers, and on the right the Coldstreams; the three tents in front of each camp are the quarter guards. The cypress grove next the Grenadiers is a burial-ground, in which are great numbers of nightingales and wild dogs; and the singing of the former, marred by the howling of the latter, is described as a great nuisance. Next the Coldstreams is a village called Chaledon; beyond which is the village of Belisarius, who, after being recalled by Justinian, and superseded by Narses, here lived in the tranquil enjoyment of his wealth; the story of his wandering about in poverty being founded on the anecdote of Tzetzes—a better grammarian than historian. The hills in the extreme distance are the peaks of Olympus, covered with perpetual snow.

Of the general movement of the troops from Soutari we have been favoured with the following account from a Correspondent:—

"The light division, consisting of six regiments of infantry, with a battalion of the Rifles, struck their tents on the morning of Monday, the 29th ult., at six o'clock; and by noon every man was embarked on board the steamers which, for some days, had been anchored off Soutari. Some alarm had been caused in the camp on Sunday evening by a bright light which, reflected from a somewhat dull-looking sky, had been seen far and wide, and a report was circulated that some of the tents had caught fire. However, it was nothing but a collection of the odds and ends of some faggots, which the regiments under marching orders had scraped together, and with which they raised a very considerable bonfire to celebrate their departure. The men looked in excellent condition, and were in the highest spirits as they marched down to the landing-places where the boats of the fleet of steamers awaited them. Their comrades off duty joined the throng, and the men of the regiments left behind gave three tremendous cheers as the boats pulled from the land. Sir George Brown, accompanied by some of his staff, left in the *Banshee* for Varna, about five on Sunday evening, so that he will have had an opportunity of selecting his ground for the encampment before the regiments composing his division make their appearance. The Guards and the Second Division were expected to get under way by Saturday, the 3rd; but they could not move until the steamer conveying the first division had returned from Varna. Although many surmises have been hazarded with regard to the probable plans of the ensuing campaign, nothing whatever is positively known. The Commander-in-Chief has most judiciously taken no one into his confidence, and the Generals of Division are as much in the dark as the junior Ensign of a line regiment. This is a wise policy in all campaigns, and was pursued by the Duke of Wellington; but it is peculiarly applicable to the present time, when the minutest circumstances are faithfully detailed to the Emperor of Russia, by people who are notoriously in his pay. Nothing can, perhaps, well exceed the absurdity of the rumours which obtain currency from day to day, amongst those who lounge about the doors of the *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, in Pera. The most gross fabrications—one short half-hour after their birth, are retailed to you (in the strictest confidence, mind), by men who have nothing else to do than to repeat them to every acquaintance they casually meet; and one can only hope that these rumours reach the ears of the Czar, as well as those which are founded on facts. It seems to be the general opinion that no operations will be commenced against Sebastopol, until a sufficient land force can be collected to take part in it; and, unless Austria declares herself and, by threatening the Russian communication with Moldavia, releases some of the French and English forces which will soon be collected on



INSPECTION OF BRITISH TROOPS, ON HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY, AT SCUTARI.

the line of the Danube, this can hardly take place during the present campaign, which will be closed by the second or third week in November. The Allies, once in the field, will be sadly puzzled by their want of cavalry, and their communications will be very difficult to keep up.

Lord Lucan and Lord Cardigan, with some artillery and detachments of the 8th Hussars (under Major de Salis), and 17th Lancers (under Colonel Lawrensen) were quartered in a small village on the left bank of the Bosphorus, and about four miles from Scutari. The horses were in admirable condition, and but a very inconsiderable number had been lost during a prolonged and tedious voyage.

The French had collected two regiments of cavalry at Gallipoli, and these, together with the English division encamped in the neighbourhood, were reviewed by Marshal St. Arnaud on the morning of the 31st ult. The whole of the troops were in magnificent order; and the French General frequently expressed his admiration at their soldier-like appearance.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY AT SCUTARI.

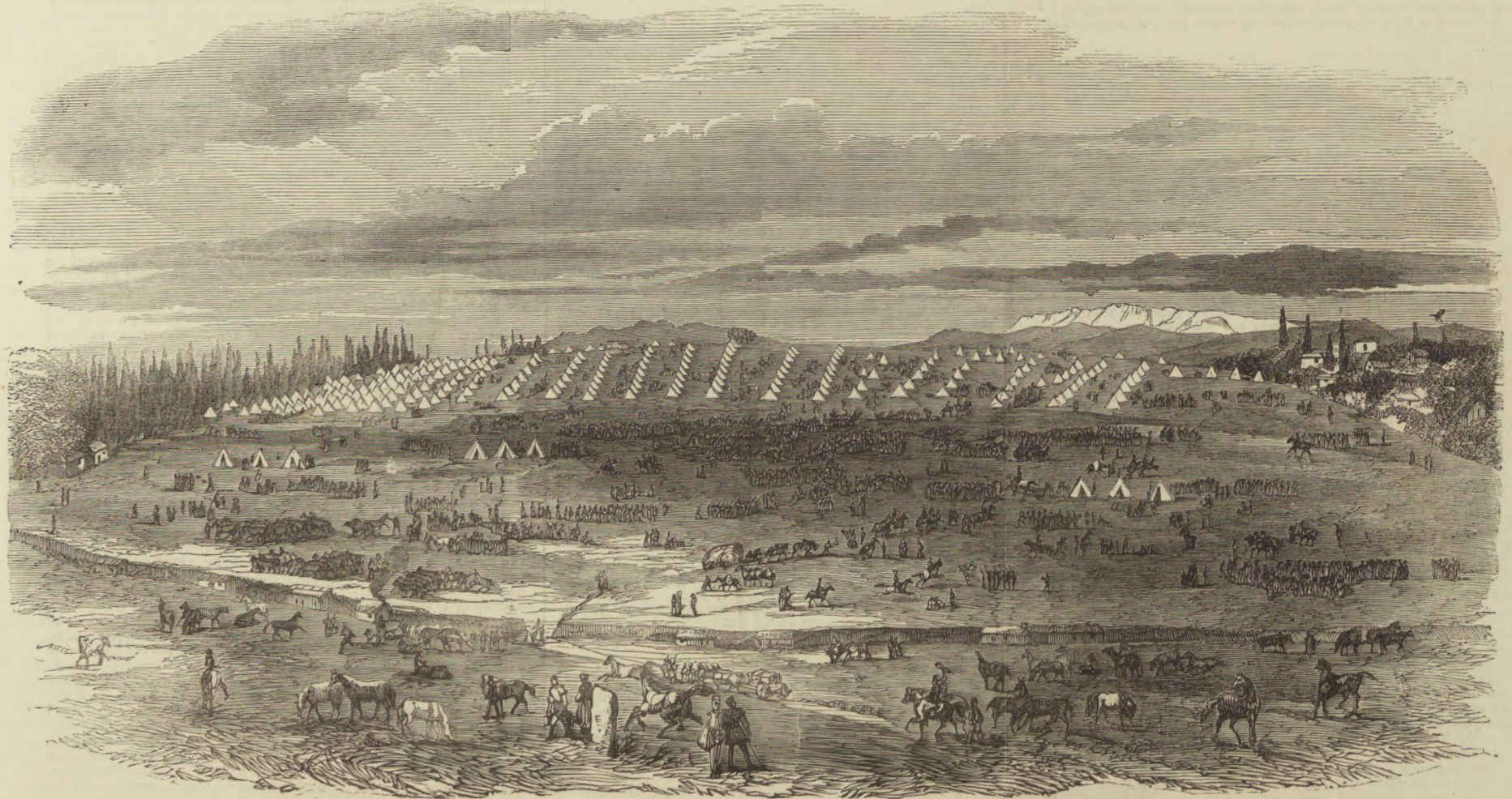
At a quarter to eleven o'clock all the regiments in barrack and camp were paraded separately, and afterwards marched to the ridge which bounds one side of the shallow but broad ravine which separated the camp of the brigade of Guards from the camp of the other brigades. The regiments then on the ground were the 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, 7th Fusiliers, 19th Foot, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, 30th Foot, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, 41st (Prince of Wales') Regiment, 47th Foot, 49th Foot, 55th Foot, 77th Foot, 88th Connaught Rangers, 93rd Highlanders, 95th Foot, and the Rifle Brigade

first battalion, and a battery of six pieces of artillery. The total force on the ground consisted of about 15,000 men; and, for weight, stature, and strength, could not be matched, probably, by a similar body of any troops in Europe.

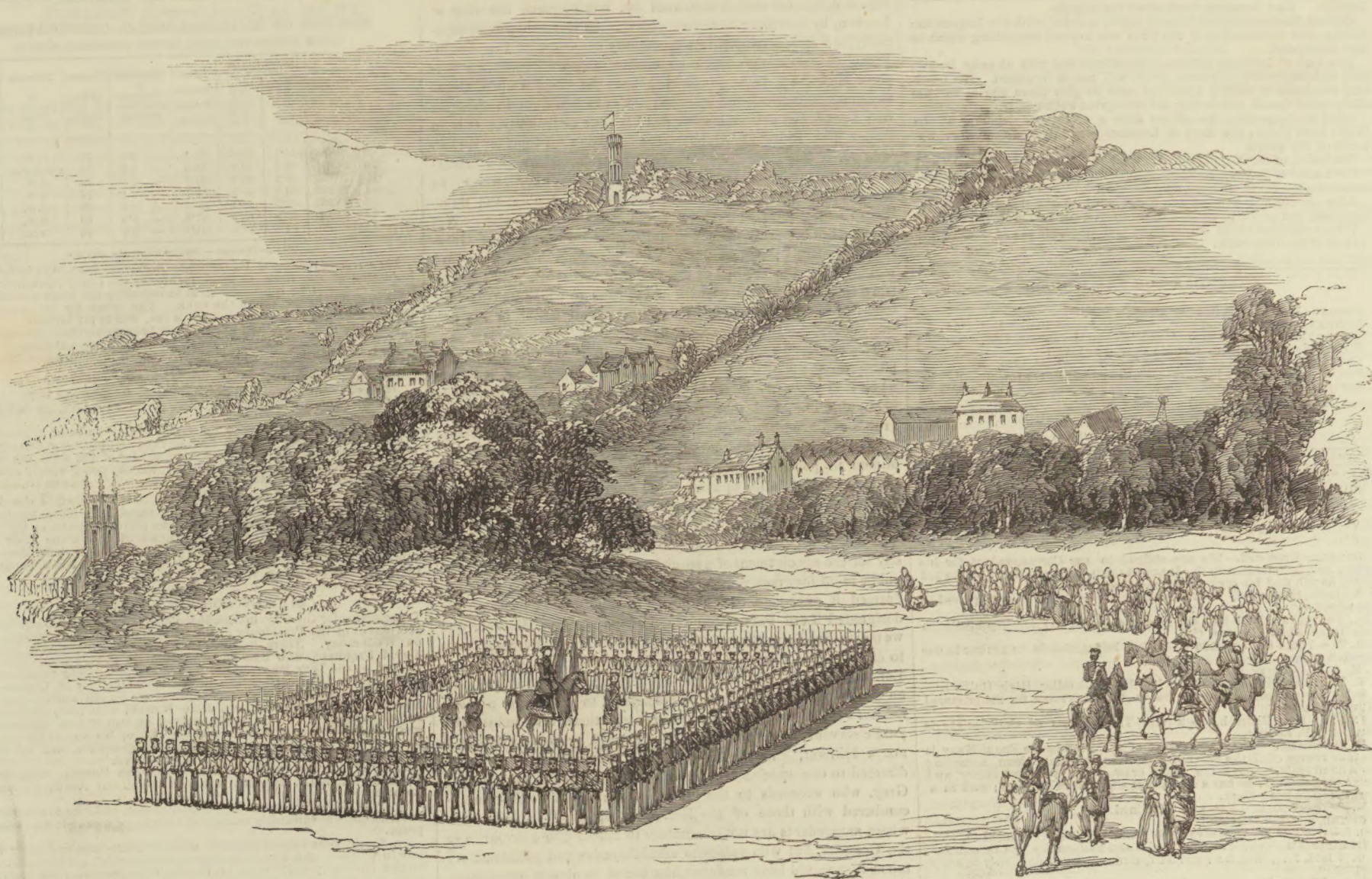
The brigade of Guards, crossing the hollow, took up their position in columns of companies on the crest of the hill on the right flank, then came the 93rd (the 42nd and 79th regiments are still wanting of this brigade), completing the Duke of Cambridge's division. Sir De L. Evans' division, consisting of the 30th Foot, 41st Foot, 47th Foot, 49th Foot, 55th Foot, and 95th Foot, was formed next on their left; and Sir G. Brown's (the light) division, composed of the 7th Fusiliers, the 23rd Fusiliers, 19th Foot, 33rd Foot, 77th Foot, 88th Foot, with the Rifle Brigade attached, formed on the flank; three of the regiments being drawn up at right angles to the rest of the line in consequence of the narrowness of the point. The apathy of the Turks was astonishing on this occasion. There were some three or four gentlemen on horseback, with their pipe-bearers in attendance, and two or three native carriages full of veiled women on the ground; but, though Scutari, with its population of 100,000 souls, was within a mile and a half, it did not appear that half a dozen people had been added to the usual crowd of camp followers. The Greeks were more numerous. At twelve o'clock Lord Raglan, attended by Sir George Brown, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir De Lacy Evans, the Earl of Lucan, the Generals of Brigade Bentinck, Sir C. Campbell, Pennefather, Airy, Adams, Buller, their Aides-de-Camp and Majors of Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel de Lagondie and Chef d'Escadron Vico, to the number of thirty or forty, appeared on the ground in a perfect blaze of gold

lace and scarlet and white plumes. They were received by the bands of all the regiments striking up "God save the Queen." Lord Raglan having ridden slowly along a portion of the lines, wheeled round and took his post in front of the centre regiment. After a short pause, just as the guns of the *Niger* were heard thundering out a Royal salute from the Bosphorus in honour of her Majesty's Birthday, the bands struck up the national air again, and down at once fell the colours of every regiment drooping to the ground. The effect of these 32 masses of richly dyed silk, encrusted with the names of great victories, falling so suddenly to the earth as if struck down by one blow, was strange and inexpressible. In another minute a shout of "God save the Queen" ran from the Rifles on the left to the Guards on the right, and three tremendous cheers, gathering force as they rolled on with the accumulated strength of a thousand throats from regiment after regiment, made the very air ring, the ears tingle, and the heart throb. Some of the regiments pulled off their shakos, and waved them in the air in accompaniment to the shouts, others remained motionless, but made not less noise than their fellows. After the cheering had died away the march past began in quick time. In the evening, a handsome obelisk, erected in the centre of the Guards' camp, and crowned with laurel, was surrounded by fireworks.

The accompanying illustration shows the Review; the troops massed in columns, at the base of the hill on which are situated the Scutari barracks. On the right is the cypress-grove of the cemetery. On the left of the view is Stamboul and Seraglio Point, with mosques and minarets in the distance; the Sea of Marmora, with shipping, steamers, &c.



ENCAMPMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS AT SCUTARI.



INSPECTION OF THE SECOND ROYAL SURREY MILITIA, AT GUILDFORD.

ROYAL SUSSEX MILITIA ARTILLERY.

On the 1st of June, this regiment—Duke of Richmond Colonel, Lieut-Colonel Carr commanding—practised at the Dépôt, Southover, Lewes (represented in the accompanying Engraving). The square openings in the wall of the gun-shed are supposed to represent the embrasures of a regular fortification, and they command the fine range of the South-downs. The two large guns on the right are 32-pounders, mounted on a dwarf traversing platform, about one-third of a circle, on which the guns turn. The regiment is also practised in the use of the field-batteries and mortars, at Woolwich.

The helmet, which is somewhat after the Prussian form, has just been completed. The devices on the front are very handsome: the decorations being—a Star of the Order of the Garter, in silver, with red cross in the centre; a scroll, with the words "Royal Sussex Militia," underneath; and two gilt cannons, crossed. The body of the helmet is of polished black leather.

INSPECTION OF THE SECOND ROYAL SURREY MILITIA.

On Friday, the 2nd instant, an inspection of the above regiment took place in the grounds belonging to the Prince of Wales Inn, in the Woodbridge-road, by Colonel Bushe. The regiment mustered nearly 700 men on parade, commanded by their noble Colonel, the Earl of Lovelace. The company was very numerous.

The regiment was turned out in open column of companies; and, having been inspected by the officers, the men were served out with ten rounds of blank ammunition per man. The regiment was wheeled into line, the ranks opened; and, on the arrival of the Inspecting Officer, the Regiment presented arms. Colonel Bushe then inspected the line, the Band playing the National Anthem; after which the Inspecting Officer complimented Lord Lovelace on the appearance of the men, and their remarkable steadiness under arms. The ranks were closed and broken into column

right in front; they then marched past in open review order and quarter distance column opened out, wheeled into line, advanced in line, charged, retired by files from right of companies, covered by the light infantry companies, firing and retiring. The regiment got the word—front turn square on the leading divisions; skirmishers called in, and forcing the rear face, prepared to resist cavalry; the square fired by files from right and left of faces, and kneeling ranks fired a volley, which was performed in a steady and very soldier-like manner. The square was reduced into column, and retired. The column then advanced, covered with the light infantry company, and formed a square on the leading division, commenced file firing from the right and left of faces; skirmishers called in, and formed the rear face in a very steady manner. The leading ranks fired a volley, and loaded. The square was then reduced into column, and wheeled to the left, and deployed into line upon the leading division. The line retired, halted, fronted, and formed quarter distance column on the left division, right in front. The



ROYAL SUSSEX MILITIA PRACTICE, AT SOUTHOVER.

column was then wheeled to the right, and the regiment divided into wings, the right commanded by Viscount Cranley, and the left by Major Farratt. Earl Lovelace commanded the brigade.

Colonel Bushe expressed himself highly satisfied with the inspection; adding, that the wheeling of the lines was beyond everything which he had anticipated.

The Earl of Lovelace addressed the officers and men at some length, and with impressive eloquence, which will not be forgotten. His Lordship concluded by calling upon the men to give three cheers for her Majesty the Queen, which they did with great enthusiasm.

After the inspection, the officers gave a sumptuous dîner at the White Hart Hotel; the Earl of Lovelace presiding. There were upwards of 200 guests.

The health of her Majesty was followed by "The Noble Colonel," and "The Ladies of Surrey" (coupled with it Viscountess Crauley, who presented the Regiment with splendid colours).

After the dîner dancing was commenced to the fine band of the Regiment, and was kept up with great spirit until nearly eleven o'clock. We are indebted to Mr. Andrews, of Guildford, for the accompanying sketch of the inspection.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 18—1st Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 19.—Inigo Jones died, 1632. Sir Joseph Banks died, 1820.
TUESDAY, 20.—Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, 1837.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837.
THURSDAY, 22.—Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820.
FRIDAY, 23.—Leibnitz born, 1646. Akenside died, 1770.
SATURDAY, 24.—Midsummer Day.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 0	8 30	9 5	9 35	10 5	10 35	11 5
11 5	11 35	11 5	11 35	11 5	11 35	11 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. LENOX, Frederic.—We are obliged to our Correspondent for his offer; but, by reference to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 3rd inst., he will find his suggestions have been anticipated.
H. G. Beda, is thanked. The localities have been too often engraved to be repeated.
I. M., Nottingham, will find the best account of the screw-propeller in the Treatise by J. Bourne, C.E.
E. G. W.—Yours is a question which it is impracticable to answer in our limited space.
W. H. A., Melbourne, is thanked.
H. R. W., Roxwell.—Apply to Mr. Lumley, book seller, High Holborn.
F. S. H., Valparaiso, is thanked; but we have not room for the proposed illustration.
A FRIEND, &c., Redruth, Cornwall.—The address of the Society is Exeter hall, London.
F. P., Manchester.—The employment of a Purser in the Royal Navy is to take charge of all the provisions, and to distribute them, according to a fixed scale, amongst the whole crew. He has a fixed salary, and some emoluments: he has a steward or assistant in all ships; and in a large ship he has a clerk.
H. M.—"The Tribune's Farewell" declined.
MAGISTER, Epping.—Certainly not.
G. O. S.—Our late Editions invariably contain the report alluded to.
A BIRMINGHAM SUBSCRIBER.—Pennies and halfpennies are in circulation of 1841, 1843, 1844, &c.; and halfpennies and farthings only as early as 1838.
O. P. Q.—We cannot recommend any accredited work.
K. B. D.—We are not aware that any idea is at present entertained by the authorities of admitting gentlemen into the ranks of the Army as volunteers. During the Peninsular campaigns the practice was of frequent occurrence. When on duty, the volunteer fell in with the privates, and was told off without distinction. After the parade was dismissed he associated with the officers. On vacancies occurring, these gentlemen were generally promoted to the rank of Ensign. There are several officers now high in the profession who served in the capacity alluded to during the late war. Should the old system be revived, the Military Secretary would be the proper person from whom to gain information. No mention is made in the Queen's regulations regarding individual volunteers being attached to regiments.
UN HOMME MILITAIRE.—The reason why there is no 5th Regiment of Dragoons, is as follows:—When the French, under General Humbert, invaded Ireland, in 1798, the corps formed part of the garrison of Castlebar. Humbert came up with the Royal army there on the 27th August, and a battle took place, early in which the 5th Dragoons fled, involving the army in a rout so precipitate, that the affair was called the "Races of Castlebar." The Government suspected that this panic was caused by disloyalty, more especially when, nine days afterwards, the victorious army before whom 4000 regular troops had taken to flight, was resisted for a whole day, in the pass of Colony, by less than 500 men, chiefly of the Limerick Militia, under the command of Colonel Charles Vereker, afterwards Lord Gort, by which they were led to march into Leitrim, where they were obliged to surrender to 20,000 men under the command of the Earl of Cornwallis, then Lord-Lieutenant. The motto of "Colony" was granted to Colonel Vereker, and the thanks of Parliament given to his gallant little band; whilst the 5th Regiment of Dragoons was erased from the Army List, and has never been restored.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL having, in consequence of recent modifications in the Ministry, vacated his seat for the City of London was re-elected on Wednesday, without opposition. A show of hostility was painfully elaborated, it is true, by the one-idea Mr. Urquhart, whose peculiar mania it is to believe that the war is a "sham;" that the British Government, and more particularly Lords Aberdeen, Palmerston, and John Russell, are in collusion with the Czar; and that Turkey will eventually be delivered up like a lamb to the Russian butcher. Mr. Urquhart, however, failed to find a proposer. He had not even the opportunity of making a speech—except a few words after Lord John Russell had retired from the Guildhall; when, true to his melancholy delusion, he aimed a few despairing words at the heads of an unwilling and dispersing audience. He informed them that they had lost the chance of saving their country, and that they had made another "tool for the Emperor to work with." We will not do Mr. Urquhart the injustice of bringing against him the accusation that he levels so freely against others; yet, if he be not a monomaniac, it is difficult to explain his conduct, except upon the supposition that he is himself the paid agent of the Czar, and that his denunciations of Russia are the "shams" which he represents the war to be. But, leaving this point, as of no consequence one way or the other, let Mr. Urquhart take good advice, and retire into private life. We believe him to be honest; but even in that case he is more fit for the exclusive attentions of our excellent friend Punch than for the serious notice of other people.

Lord John Russell's speech to the electors was manly and straightforward, and will produce the best effects wherever it may be perused. Whether his Lordship exposed the real drift of the arguments of those who still, with the Peace Society, insist that we should have allowed the Turks to fight their own battles with the Czar, or whether he showed the interest which every civilised Power in Europe—and more especially the States of Germany—have in resisting the barbarian domination of Russia, he was equally emphatic and convincing. We question whether in the Guildhall there was a single individual, except Mr. Urquhart, whose patriotism was not kindled by the sound sense and vigorous

elquence of the most illustrious English statesman of the present day, and who not only is honoured by, but honours, the City of London, by becoming its representative. In Germany, more especially, the speech will operate powerfully in favour of the Anglo-French Alliance. We wish its challenge could induce the Emperor Nicholas to come out from behind the stone walls of Cronstadt and Sebastopol, and meet our navies in fair fight in the open sea; but of that consummation there is little probability. It is in affairs like those of Sinope that Russian Admirals like to indulge. Nor can we wonder at this when we recollect that it is a rule in the Russian navy never to meet an enemy unless the Russian has double the number of ships, guns, and men, of the fleet opposed to it. Not after such a cowardly fashion was the naval supremacy of Great Britain attained; and not after such a fashion has it been, and will it be, maintained;—as the Emperor, we trust, will speedily learn to his cost, by the capture of the forts to which he trusts for security, and by the annihilation of his naval power in his two sole outlets, the Black Sea and the Baltic.

The re-election of Lord John Russell, though never for an instant in the slightest peril, is a matter for gratulation, at a time when it is necessary to prove to all foreign Powers that the war is a popular one; and that the Ministry—notwithstanding a few growls and grumbles now and then from a people whose privilege it is to speak their mind, and to criticise freely the acts and words of men in power—is supported, to the fullest possible extent, by the enlightened public opinion of the country. In other respects, the slight and unimportant changes which have taken place in the Ministry, do not appear to have given very general satisfaction. The recent discussions in Parliament and the Press, on the necessity for the appointment of a special Minister of War, prepared the public mind for greater changes than the Administration itself has deemed it expedient to carry out. Public opinion emphatically designated Lord Palmerston for the post of War Minister; and we regret that, for reasons of their own, and which they are not likely to divulge, the colleagues of Lord Palmerston, and perhaps his Lordship himself, did not lend countenance and support to such an arrangement. The Duke of Newcastle, though not so popular as Lord Palmerston, is an able, conscientious, and industrious public servant; and will, it is to be expected, prove an efficient, if not a brilliant, Minister, now that his whole attention is to be directed to one special and important department. Sir George Grey, who succeeds to the Seals of the Colonial-office, unincumbered with those of the Secretaryship of War, is a man whose antecedents are not of a nature to render him a favourite in the Colonies, but who possesses administrative and parliamentary talent that would have rendered him useful in almost any department, except that for which he has been selected. The other changes are too slight either for cavil or for defence. As President of the Council, Lord John Russell fills an office, not merely honorary and ornamental, but in a high degree important, especially in connection with the great question of Public Education, to which his Lordship has devoted the best energies of his life. Lord Granville, who has accepted, in the redistribution of place, a minor office, only bides his time to secure that higher position to which his talents and high character entitle him.

THE COURT.

The Court left town on Tuesday for Windsor Castle. Previously to the Court leaving London, her Majesty received a visit from the Countess of Neully.

On Monday her Majesty held a Privy Council, when the Duke of Newcastle resigned the seals as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord John Russell took his seat at the Council as Lord President; Sir George Grey was sworn in as Secretary of State for the Colonies; and the Duke of Newcastle as fourth (or War) Secretary of State. The Queen held an investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. Sir James Graham, Mr. James Cosmo Melville, and Rear-Admiral G. R. Lambert, were in succession created Knights of the Bath, receiving the honour kneeling before her Majesty.

On Tuesday evening the Queen had a dinner party at the Castle; the company at which included his Majesty the King of Portugal, his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Wellington, the Portuguese Minister (Count Lavradio), the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, and the Earl Spencer.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The following distinguished company also arrived during the afternoon:—His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, the Countess Lavradio, the Austrian Minister (Count Colloredo), the Duchess of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Earl and Countess Granville, and the Ladies Harriet and Louisa Hamilton.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the whole of the illustrious and distinguished visitors staying at the Castle, honoured the races at Ascot with their presence.

The Court returns to Buckingham Palace this day (Saturday).

The Marquis of Lansdowne gave a magnificent ball last evening (Friday) at Lansdowne House.

We are authorised to state, that the Marchioness of Breadalbane's second ball will take place on Monday, July 3rd.

The Earl of Ellesmere received a distinguished circle of literary and scientific gentlemen, on Tuesday evening, at Bridgewater House, St. James's.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deanery:* The Rev. R. A. Gordon to Buntingford. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Allford to Folke, Dorsetshire; Rev. W. Carus to St. Maurice, with St. Mary Kalendar and St. Peter Colebrooke, Winchester; Rev. S. C. Macgregor, Bart., to Swallow, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. French to Reydon, Suffolk, with the Incumbency of Wragford annexed; Rev. G. Murray to Dedham, near Colchester. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. G. W. Bamfylde to Martin, Wiltshire; Rev. C. C. Collins to St. George's, Cambridge; Rev. W. L. Cox to Haywood, Wiltshire; Rev. H. J. Longsdon to Seacroft, near Leeds. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. J. Channery to Meigh.

A TESTIMONIAL of respect and esteem has been presented to the Rev. J. Kingsley, from the parishioners of Bowden.

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL, MARYLEBONE.—On Tuesday the laying of the pillar-stone of this church took place, at Nutford-place, Edgware-road.—Lord J. Russell being chief actor in the interesting ceremony. This church is being erected as a thank-offering for mercies vouchsafed by Almighty God to the inhabitants of the district at a time of visitation by cholera.

THE MUSEUM of Ornamental Art, at Marlborough-house, has been enriched by the addition of a choice collection of ornamental arms and armour—from the Royal Armoury, Windsor Castle—which has been graciously lent by her Majesty for the purpose. It consists of swords, daggers, pikes, matchlocks, plate-armour, bucklers, &c., chiefly of early date, and many of them historically interesting. Amongst them, for instance, is the matchlock of the Dey of Algiers. The ornamentation of some of the specimens is very rich and beautiful.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
June 9	29.916	64.1	47.6	53.1	— 5.0	76 N.W.	0.00
" 10	29.855	66.2	49.6	55.5	— 2.8	61 S.W. & N.W.	0.00
" 11	29.812	66.1	43.3	54.0	— 4.5	69 S.W.	0.00
" 12	29.825	69.8	45.2	56.7	— 2.1	77 S.W.	0.01
" 13	29.862	66.5	48.5	52.6	— 6.3	95 S.W.	0.38
" 14	29.688	63.9	49.5	57.5	— 1.5	69 S.W.	0.06
" 15	29.625	62.2	50.3	54.2	— 5.0	96 N.E.	0.05

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The corrected reading of the barometer decreased from 29.92 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.52 inches by the 12th; increased to 29.69 inches by the 14th; decreased to 29.62 inches by the 15th; and increased to 29.67 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.717 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have now been below their average values on every day from the second, the mean defect being 4.4° daily.

The mean temperature of the week was 54.8°, being 3.9° below the average of 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 26.6°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 18.7°.

A thunder-storm occurred at 1h. 45m. p.m., on the 13th, the rain being heavy.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of half an inch.

The weather during the first four days of the week was fine, sunshine being seen at intervals. During the remainder of the week the weather was changeable, and rain fell frequently, the sky being wholly overcast.

Lewisham, June 16, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending June 10 the births of 822 boys, and of 803 girls were registered. These numbers exceed the averages of the same week in nine preceding years by 105 and 128 respectively. The number of deaths registered within the same period were 567 males and 543 females—a mortality still high for the season, exceeding the estimated amount by about 100; this excess, for the most part, has occurred among the young.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

THE election for the City of London, consequent on Lord John Russell's acceptance of the Presidency of the Council, took place in the Guildhall, on Wednesday. There had been much talk of opposition from Mr. David Urquhart, who had come forward on ultra-Turkish principles, backed by the Tory journals, but no one seemed willing to propose him, as a "wise and discreet" person to represent the City of London. The doors of the Guildhall were thrown open at one o'clock, and in a very short time the Hall was filled. Lord John Russell, with Lady John Russell and some members of his family, arrived at two o'clock precisely, and was warmly applauded as he crossed the Hall on his way to the platform. Mr. Urquhart shortly afterwards made his appearance, and was cheered by a few of his admirers in the body of the crowd.

Mr. J. H. Prescott, who proposed Lord John Russell, congratulated the country upon the vigorous measures which the Allied Powers had adopted.

Mr. John Dillon, in seconding the nomination, said, the conduct of the Government was eminently calculated to bring about a solid and durable peace.

Mr. Sheriff Wire having inquired whether there was any other candidate to propose, and no one coming forward for that purpose, Mr. Urquhart emphatically called upon his friends to propose him from the body of the Hall. This appeal, however, met with no success.

Mr. Sheriff Wire then proceeded, amid loud cheers, and said that, as no other candidate had come forward, he had to announce that the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, having been proposed and seconded, was duly elected as a citizen to serve in Parliament (loud cheers).

Lord John Russell, who was enthusiastically cheered, vindicated the course which Ministers had taken on the Eastern question, and then proceeded to show how he thought the war ought to be carried on. In many respects it differed from former wars. The enemy had no possessions which we cared for, and as for his fleet, he enclosed his ships within walls of granite, and never ventured to meet Dundas or Napier in the open sea. But we had done what had not been usual in former wars; we had sent a land army to the defence of our Allies—a fortress which in the last war surrendered to Russia. He thought this was enough to show that Government was in earnest in their endeavours to obtain a durable, solid, and honourable peace. As to the terms upon which peace ought to be based, that would depend very much upon the fortune of war—upon the success with which they encountered Russia. "My earnest hope," said Lord John, "is that that war will meet with the success which, from its object and its motive, it deserves; but this I will say, that no insufficient peace ought to be made, and we ought not to lay down our arms until we have obtained security (long continued cheering)—that, having made the great exertions we have done—that, having had our eyes open to the designs of Russia—that other nations of Europe having had their eyes likewise opened, we should be the most silly of mortals if we were to sign an insecure peace, which would leave it to our present enemy to bide his time, until, by the dissensions of other Powers—until, by the weakness of some of those Powers, he should find a better opportunity of accomplishing his designs (Cheers). Let us consider for a moment what that design is. I give no unfair interpretation of that which has been said by the Emperor of Russia himself. It is that the Principalities he occupies and Bulgaria should be placed under his protection; it is that Constantinople itself should not be occupied by the present Government, or by any free Government which might be considered by him in the light of an enemy; but that Constantinople should be, like St. Petersburg and Warsaw, subject to Russian protection and Russian influence. I say that such a consummation would be fatal to the liberties of Europe (loud cheers). I ask you to oppose it (Renewed cheering). I believe that British hearts, British courage, and British men, are equal to the work of obtaining for us—in conjunction with our allies—with the sympathies of Europe—and not only of Europe, but of the whole civilised world—the great blessings of peace; and I earnestly pray God that He will give the victory to her Majesty's arms for that purpose."

The noble Lord concluded amid loud and long-continued cheering.

THE MINISTRY.—The Cabinet, as at present constituted, consists of the following members:—Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury; Marquis of Lansdowne; Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor; Lord John Russell, President of the Council; Viscount Palmerston, Home Secretary of State; Earl of Clarendon, Foreign Secretary of State; Duke of Newcastle, War Secretary of State; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Charles Wood, India Board; Duke of Argyll, Privy Seal; Earl of Granville, Duchy of Lancaster; Sir W. Molesworth, Office of Works; Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of War.

THE ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—The first show of American plants for the season took place in the Gardens of this Society in the Regent's-park on Monday. The collections exhibited were those of the three well-known nurserymen of Bagshot—Mr. John Waterer, Mr. Baker, and Meers. Standish and Noble. The flowers were very brilliant. Three or four thousand persons were present, and the usual military bands were in attendance.

THE CHURCHWARDEN CONTEST.—Great excitement has been produced in Belgrave, this week, by the contest for the Churchwardenship of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The two candidates were Mr. Westerton and Mr. Davidson. The numbers at the close of the first day's polling (Wednesday) were, Westerton, 486; Davidson, 196. A number of noblemen took an active part in the proceedings.

THE following detachments are under orders to embark for foreign service, as soon as tonnage can be procured for their conveyance:—150 men to all the regiments that are in Turkey. 200 men to the 14th Light Dragoons, 8th, 29th, 70th, and 81st Regiments in Bengal. 500 men to the 9th Lancers, 10th, 24th, 32nd, 52nd, 63rd, 60th, 61st, 75th, and 87th Regiments for Kurrachee and Upper Provinces of India. 456 men for 2nd, 6th, 45th, 60th, and 73rd Regiments at the Cape of Good Hope. 180 men of the 5th and 85th Regiments at the Mauritius. 60 men of the 37th Regiment at Ceylon.

MURDER OF SIX CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER.—On Saturday morning last, about six o'clock, a workman, in passing a cottage at West-end, about a mile west of Esher, and on the borders of the Royal domains at Claremont, saw a pillow stained with blood outside one of the windows. Having knocked at the door without obtaining any answer, he made his way into the house by means of a ladder, when he found a woman and six children, all of whom had had their throats cut. The woman, who was alive, confessed that she had put her children to death, and then endeavoured to take her own life. A quarrel with her husband is said to have been the cause of this horrible deed. The wretched woman, who is about forty-seven years of age, was first nurse to the Prince of Wales; but was discharged on account of some irregularity. Her husband is guardian of the ornamental waters and fish-ponds of Claremont.—An inquest was held on the bodies of the children on Monday, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against their unhappy mother was returned.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The report that the Emperor and Empress proposed going shortly to the Camp du Nord, has now given place to another, which it seems likely will be carried out, and within a very short period. This plan states that the Empress is to proceed, about the 25th inst., to the Eaux-Bonnes and Biarritz, where she resided two years before her marriage, and for which place she has a peculiar predilection. After a stay of a fortnight, her Majesty will return to Paris. During the interval, the Emperor is to proceed to Marseilles, to witness the laying the foundation of the Imperial palace, which the town proposes to erect for him; he will then rejoin the Empress in Paris, and both will proceed, later, to the Camp at St. Omer.

It is a subject alike of remark and regret that an unusual number of deaths among the eminent men of France have, within a very short space, followed in rapid succession. Among those which have created the most sensation has been that of Admiral Baudin, whose long and brilliant services—which would, at any time, have rendered his loss one greatly to be regretted—make it, at the present crisis, one yet more to be lamented. The funeral, which was performed according to the Protestant rites—the Admiral being of that faith—was attended by no less than twelve regiments of infantry, some detachments of cavalry and artillery, a large number of the Navy, the Maréchal Vaillant, Minister of War; Maréchal Magnan, several Generals and Admirals, and a large number of the functionaries of State, besides a host of friends and admirers, who wished to pay their last mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Over the grave, in the Cemetery of Montmartre, the Admiral Mackau pronounced a funeral discourse, containing an account of the life and services of his illustrious confrère. Immediately following the death of M. Baudin, have been those of M. Mangin, whose Parliamentary career is one recorded in the annals of French history; M. Vivien, formerly a Minister, and one who had presided over the Council of State during the late Republic; and M. Delahante, Receiver-General of the department du Rhône, who died suddenly on board the steamer running between Lyons and Chalon, by which he was proceeding to his country residence.

An unusual and alarming number of suicides, many of them resulting from the most trivial causes, have, we lament to say, to be recorded. Among the most distressing have been those of a young lady of singular beauty, and of excellent family, who, in consequence of the unhappiness caused by the preference of her father and step-mother to her half sister, drowned herself in the Seine; and of a Prussian officer, who, being seized with deafness, which medical skill failed to remove, blew out his brains in a box at the Opera. Among the working classes, this frightful mania has increased, within a short period, to a terrible amount, and the public journals are daily filled with the accounts of these melancholy events—occurring principally among young persons, sometimes almost children, of both sexes: love-disappointments, reverses of fortune, family quarrels, sometimes merely an apparently causeless discouragement and disgust of life, all lead to these catastrophes; and drowning, suffocation, and the pistol are resorted to as the cure for evils which a moderate amount of religious feeling and common fortitude would lighten and render endurable, if not dispel.

A work which promises much interest is about to appear within a short period. This is the memoirs of a man whose name is intimately and singularly connected with the events of the commencement of the Restoration—M. de Manbreuil, who possessed himself of the diamonds of Marie Louise, who was accused of having attempted the life of Napoleon, and who, on an occasion when he wished to make certain revelations respecting the Prince de Talleyrand, sought to bring about an explanation by giving the latter a blow. It is said that the Memoirs in question are a series of the most singular and interesting details, derived from the author's experience, which has been great, varied, and peculiar.

M. Horace Vernet, who has been charged to illustrate the principal events of the Eastern War, has taken his departure for Constantinople to commence his artistic labours.

It is said, *à propos* of the late visit of the Queen Marie Amélie to Belgium, that the French Government not only signified to the Belgian Government that no objection would be made here to any stay, however prolonged, of the widow of Louis Philippe in that territory, but stated that if she wished, by passing through France, to avoid a longer and more fatiguing sea journey, every facility for doing so would be afforded her.

The terrible persistence of the rain here is already producing its usual results, inundations in various parts of the country. Most of the principal rivers have overflowed in the low-lands, causing in many places serious damage, and destroying to a painful extent the brilliant promises held out by the beautiful spring. In the higher grounds, however, things look better, and if the weather improves to a reasonable extent, it is to be hoped that the various crops will bear at least an average proportion.

The Boulevard Malesherbes, which was to have been commenced this season, is not to be put in progress until after the Industrial Exhibition, as it would cause too great an encumbrance in the Faubourg St. Honoré and the neighbourhood of the Champs Elysées. It is also probable that the opening of the Rue de Strasbourg will be deferred.

The Journal of the *arrondissement de Loudac* has received an *avertissement* for a singular cause—the energy of its expressions in a polemic on the subject of manure!

Spanish dancers are at present the chief attraction here. The Gymnase has a company headed by La Perca Nena, a *danseuse* of first-rate talent; and the Palais Royal another, led by La Pepa Vargas, who, though a less accomplished dancer in an artistic point of view, is said to bear more completely the stamp of her nationality in her style. At each of the theatres, the dances are set as jewels in a mounting, in a little piece composed for the purpose of presenting them. That at the Gymnase is called "La Comédie au Château;" that at the Palais Royal, "Espagnolas et Bogardinos," in which Grassot and Hyacinthe, as Russian boyards, display their usual comic talents in a series of *grosses bêtises*, which, however, has the desired effect of producing peals of laughter.

UNITED STATES.

The *Europa*, which left New York on the 31st May, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening. The papers are filled with details of the slavery riot at Boston, and of the excitement produced by that event and the passing of the Nebraska Bill. A petition to Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law had been placed in the Exchange reading-room at Boston, and had already received a large number of signatures, embracing many well-known merchants, who in the case of the fugitive Sims, two or three years since, were among the most prominent and active upholders of the law. On the 26th, at Syracuse, the Abolitionists learning that a fugitive would pass through that place in custody with a United States marshal, the bells were tolled, and a crowd of some 2000 persons assembled at the railroad dépôt to effect a rescue. On the approach of the train the cars were attacked by the rioters. A negro man, a passenger, was discovered, but no fugitive, and the mob retired, evidently disappointed.

According to the *New York Herald*, the visit of Lord Elgin to Washington is to conclude a treaty in reference to the adjustment of the Fishery Question, as well as to provide for reciprocity of trade with the North American colonies. The principle is extended to all the natural products of each country, with the exception of coal, tobacco, and sugar, and it is thought the first-mentioned article will likewise be

included. Great Britain has acquiesced in the terms, but with the important proviso that the Colonies also agree to them.

Letters from Vera Cruz, to the 18th ult., state that Santa Anna made a triumphal entry into the city of Mexico on the 16th. After Santa Anna raised the siege of Acapulco, he fought a battle with Alvarez, and defeated him.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* asserts that the President has prepared a bellicose message on the subject of Cuba.

By the *Franklin* steam-ship, which arrived off Cowes, en route to Havre, on Thursday, we have New York papers to June 3. The Cuban difficulty was assuming a serious character; Mr. Soule having failed at Madrid in obtaining what the American Government demands. The fugitive slave Burns had been given up to his master. A large military force, including a detachment of artillery, had been necessary to overawe the populace.

CHINA.

The last Overland Mail contains an account of the affair at Shanghai, in which the foreign residents came into collision with the Imperial troops. The commercial letters justify the conduct of the residents, who had been provoked by the disorderly conduct of the soldiers, and deemed it necessary to give them a severe lesson. The Hong-Kong papers speak of the transaction as very unwise on the part of the English, and as likely to lead to a serious collision with the Chinese. The native Shanghai merchants have also published a circular, in which they condemn the conduct of the English in attacking the Imperialists. The capture of the Imperial intrenchments was not effected without considerable resistance being made. The casualties were two killed and thirteen wounded, and the loss on the part of the Imperialists is stated to be from 200 to 300 killed and wounded.

Sir John Bowring arrived at Hong-Kong on the 12th, and landed next morning under the salute due to his rank from the battery, repeated by the men of war, both British and American. At noon he was sworn in as Governor and Vice-Admiral of Hong-Kong, and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China.

INDIA.

Among other items of intelligence from India by the Overland Mail, which arrived at Trieste last week, we learn that, on the 9th ult., the steamer *Feroze* had left Bombay for the Persian Gulf, and that the defences of Bombay were being put in order, as if for the reception of an enemy. According to the latest intelligence, the Russian squadron was near Singapore.

The rumours of Russian intrigue on the North-Western frontier are still as strong as ever. The latest report from Herat is, that forty Russians, having been associated with forty Persian officers, have gone to different places in Central Asia, and that two had reached that city. They have engaged to strengthen and occupy Herat for a certain period of time; and the son of the late Vazeer Yar Mahomed Khan has agreed to leave it, and remain in Noeshapur, a district in Persian Khorasan; but he has not yet started. It is also said that the same Russian and Persian agents will come on to Candahar and Cabul. Dost Mahomed Khan is said to be at present inclined for an alliance with the British Government; while Sooltan Mahomed Khan leans towards Persia. There is also a report that the Russians have built and garrisoned a fort on the shores of the sea, five marches from Oorgunge, no water intervening.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. AND VERY REV. GEORGE NEVILLE GRENVILLE
DEAN OF WINDSOR, REGISTRAR OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The death of this much-respected divine occurred at his seat, Butleigh Court, near Glastonbury, on the 10th instant. The Dean was younger brother of the present Lord Braybrooke, being son of Richard Aldworth Griffin, second Lord, by Catherine his wife, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville. At the decease of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Grenville (the munificent contributor to the British Museum), he succeeded to the Butleigh estates, and assumed in consequence the name and arms of Grenville. Soon afterwards he resigned the living of Hawarden, and retired to the Rectory of Butleigh, of which he had then become the patron. In 1840 he was appointed Dean of Windsor, and continued to hold that valuable preferment up to the period of his death. Comparatively early in life he had been nominated to the office of Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, which is in the gift of the Braybrooke family as hereditary visitors, and at the time he resigned that appointment (only a few months since), he was senior member of the Heads of Houses at Cambridge.

The very rev. gentleman was born 17th August, 1789; and married, May 9th, 1816, Lady Charlotte Legge, second daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth, and had six sons, all bearing the name of Neville, and four daughters—the eldest of whom, Frances Catherine, is wife of the Rev. Edmund Peel, Vicar of Wargrave, Berks. Of the sons, the eldest, Ralph Neville, Esq., late M.P. for Windsor, succeeds to the Butleigh property; the second, the Rev. William Frederick Neville, becomes Rector of Butleigh; the third, the Rev. Seymour Neville, is one of the Minor Canons of Windsor; the fourth, Captain Edward Neville, is now with his regiment in Turkey; and the fifth, Glastonbury, is Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.

SIR LOFTUS OTWAY, C.B.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR LOFTUS OTWAY, C.B., Colonel of the 84th Regiment, a very distinguished British officer, was the fourth son of Cooke Otway, Esq., of Castle Otway, in the county Tipperary, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Waller, of Lisbrian, in the same county. Loftus Otway was born in 1775; and, having entered the Army in his youth, passed the greater part of his life in the service of his country. He acted in Ireland in suppressing the rebellion of 1793, and he achieved a high reputation in the Peninsular War; he commanded three regiments of Portuguese cavalry at the Battle of Albuera. He obtained, in 1815, the honour of Knighthood, and was made a C.B. Sir Loftus Otway was also a Knight Commander of the Order of Charles III. of Spain. He became a Lieutenant-General in 1851.

Sir Loftus married Frances, only daughter of Sir Charles Blicke, of Caroon-park, Surrey, by whom he leaves a son, Loftus Charles Otway, Esq., Secretary to the British Legation in Spain; and a daughter, Georgina Frances, wife of Capt. J. W. Hughes, 4th Light Dragoons. Sir Loftus Otway died on the 7th inst., at his residence, 13, Grosvenor-square.

The family of Otway to which Sir Loftus belonged is one of great antiquity and eminence, both in England and Ireland. The late Hon. Robert Otway Cave, M.P. (whose mother the present Baroness Bray's right to the Braye Barony was established in 1839), was the nephew of Sir Loftus Otway, being the son of his eldest brother. Sir Loftus's second brother was the late Admiral Robert Otway, G.C.B., who was created a Baronet at the Coronation in 1831, and who died in 1846.

SIR THOMAS EDWARD MICHELL TURTON, BART.

This Baronet died on the 13th April, at the Mauritius, on his way to England from India, for the recovery of his health.

Sir Thomas was born 8th November, 1790, the only son of the late Sir Thomas Turton, of Starborough Castle, county Surrey, M.P. for Southwark, created a Baronet 13th May, 1798. He adopted the legal profession; was called to the Bar in 1818, and held the important office of Registrar of the Supreme Court at Calcutta from 1841 to 1843. He married, first, 2nd November, 1812, Louisa, second daughter of Major-General Browne, by which lady (who obtained a divorce in 1831, and married again) he had issue. Sir Thomas's second wife, who survives him, is Maria-Louisa Hume, second daughter of Captain E. Denman, R.N.

ALEX. GRANT, ESQ., OF ABERLOUR, BANFFSHIRE, N.B.

This gentleman died at his residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, on the 7th ult., at the advanced age of 80. In early life Mr. Grant went out to Jamaica, under the auspices of his relative, the late Alexander Donaldson, Esq., and, by his integrity and upright conduct in business, soon became a Magistrate and Member of Legislature in that island. Since his return home, in 1818, he has been a well-known and highly-respected West India merchant; and he was a Deputy-Lieutenant of his native county of Banff.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham (full details of which will be found in another part of our Paper) was the event of the week; perhaps of the season. Originating out of the Great Exhibition of 1851, the new undertaking, and its ceremony of inauguration, are planned very much upon the same model. There were points of difference, however, which could not have passed unnoticed. For the building itself, it is larger than that in the Hyde-park; and an improvement upon it, in many respects—more especially in the two additional Transepts, and in the arched roof of the Nave, in place of the flat one, which had a mean and depressing effect. For the ceremony, it was very similar to that of 1851, so far as externals go; but, in the absence of the great industrial resources then present, which have not yet arrived at Sydenham, the pageant of the 10th of June, 1854, was tame in comparison with that of its predecessor.

NELSON'S DAUGHTER.

It is now nearly half a century ago (Oct., 1805) that Nelson on the glorious day of Trafalgar, in a codicil to his will, solemnly bequeathed his only daughter "Horatia," to the beneficence of his country, adding, "this is the only favour I ask my King and country, at this moment, when I am going to fight their battle;—he then girded on his sword, and went forth to perish in the hour of victory. Poor Nelson! his great and generous soul was little able to conceive how small and weak a thing is public beneficence—he little dreamed how his precious legacy would be received by a grateful king and nation. Undisputed naval supremacy and a long peace were purchased for us by the blood of Nelson, on that day—peace during which England has grown rich; boasting much about Nelson, and the Nile and Trafalgar, and never blushing at the thought of Horatia. Occasional appeals made on behalf of the orphan-bequest have been treated with neglect, not to say contempt, by successive Governments. And why? The danger and difficulty which Nelson braved had passed away, as they imagined, for ever, and there was no longer need for Nelsons. Recent circumstances, however, have wonderfully changed the spirit of our dream; the nation has again occasion to call upon the naval service, and looks hopefully and anxiously to see springing from its ranks such spirits as those of Nelson, Hardy, Collingwood, of old; yet, how dare she hope thus, when the dying request of Nelson is unanswered? But, better late than never; and we are glad to see that a deputation, headed by Vice-Admiral Sir William H. Dillen, K.C.B., has had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, calling his attention to the subject. The cautious Minister, having "asked for a copy of the codicil to the will" which was duly supplied him, "and having also examined the difficulties which presented themselves to the carrying out of the wishes of the deputation—difficulties, however, of a very slight character—said he would consult the other members of the Cabinet upon the subject, before coming to any definite decision on the matter." Making allowance for the usual official reserve, we cannot help fancying that we see in this announcement an honourable, though tardy, solution of this painful question; and proud will be the day when it is signalled through our fleets in the Baltic and the Black Sea, "England has remembered Nelson in the day of her trouble—the debt is paid!" Then, and not till then, may we repeat his last memorable order of the day—"England expects every man to do his duty," and go forth confidently, as he did, to battle.

POST-OFFICE CONTRACTS.

A bargain is a very good thing, when it is all on the right side; but as soon as there is the slightest chance of the reciprocity principle coming into operation, how naturally and how piteously do we cry out! The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, having during a long series of years enjoyed an immensely profitable contract with the Post-office, for the conveyance of mails, begin for the first time to experience a slight reverse; arising from the increased price of coals, materials, &c., attributable, as they allege, to the war. During all the long period of high salaries, lavish expenditure, and thumping dividends, when the public suggested that the bargain was a bad one, and that their work might be done better and cheaper under a system of free competition, instead of one of monopoly, the Directors complacently declared that the arrangement was an admirable one; and "stuck to their bond." Now that the usual dividend is temporarily suspended, and salaries also threatened, they come with a begging letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, "for such an augmentation of the payments for postal service as the Company may be found fairly entitled to, in consideration of the altered state of circumstances caused by the war;" and we are sorry to add that the said Lords have been weak enough to "intimate their willingness to institute an inquiry into the matter." The answer would have been a plain one—"Let them stick to their bond." One inevitable result of this "agitation" of the matter, however, will be to explode the system of monopoly contracts for the future—and that will be a change in the right direction.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

The police are a very active and clever set of men; but, like other people, they want a little looking after at times. It is a general complaint, that by a singular fatuity, whilst they are very conspicuous, very officious, when there is nothing to do; they are never to be found when they are really wanted. Eschewing the ways of wickedness, the resorts of thieves, and the scenes of vulgar and dangerous riot, they delight in associating themselves with the proceedings of the respectable classes—at the theatre, the Ball, or the *fête champêtre*—where they constitute themselves masters of the ceremonies. They should be induced, however, in their important vocations, to exercise their spitting gently, else they will become a bore and a scourge, instead of protectors of peace and order. A case took place at Bow-street, the other day—one of a class of very frequent occurrences we are sorry to say, and which, though affording very good sport to the authorities whilst they last, are attended with great inconvenience to the unfortunate parties—which calls for a word of remark. It was that of a gentleman's coachman, who was cast into limbo, together with his master's horses, vehicle, and all, charged with having broken the "police regulations" at the Olympic Theatre. It appears from the report that—

Mr. Baldwin, accompanied by Sir Charles Young, had been, with a party of ladies, at the Olympic Theatre; and, at the close of the entertainment, their carriage was sent for, and arrived in due course; but the constable on duty declared that no one answered to the name of Baldwin, and he therefore called on the defendant to move on with his carriage; but he refused, seeing Sir C. Young in the lobby; and, in consequence, he was dragged off his box, and conveyed, carriage and all, to Bow-street, where he was detained in custody.

Mr. Baldwin and Sir C. Young both complained of the extreme inconvenience to which the ladies of the party were subjected by the detention of their carriages, especially one elderly lady upwards of ninety, who had been induced to visit a theatre for the last time to see "the First Night." Owing to the extreme measures of the police, they were left alone in the lobby, deserted by the whole house, and it was only through an orange-girl they ascertained what had become of the carriage and coachman.

Upon this occasion we submit that the police were guilty of a gross outrage, and ought themselves to have been the defendants. The magistrate, with an evident leaning in favour of the "ministers of the law," went so far as to consider "that the police ought to have been satisfied with the name and address of the defendant's master;" and—"dismissed the case."



THE PARIS BOURSE.—SPECULATING FOR THE RISE.—(SEE PAGE 572)



THE PARIS BOURSE.—SPECULATING FOR THE FALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE "RISE" AND "FALL" AT THE BOURSE OF PARIS.

I.
Build your Tower of Babel,
Oh, ye busy crowds;—
Ye are deft and able,
Strong and sure and stable—
Build it to the clouds!
Build with gold and paper,
Stock, and share, and scrip;
Broad at base and taper
As a sailing ship.
Build it up, we pray you try—
Right through Cloudland to the sky!

II.
Fortune's utmost malice
Finds you tough to slay;
To her shafts grown callous
In your lofty palace,
Working night and day.
Palace! No, an altar,
Raised for Mammon's self,
Where each word you falter
Is a psalm of self.
Shrine of Lucre—holy fane!
High Cathedral of St. Gain!

III.
Hark! the voices roaring!
Hark! the Babel din!
'Tis an anthem soaring,
'Tis a loud adoring:
Stoop, and enter in.
Mockery! Illusion!—
Furious caps and bells!
Madness! rout! confusion!
Cries, and hoots, and yells!
Like a tide the people go—
Frantic, heaving to and fro.

IV.
Shall the rolling thunder
Shake it, base or roof?
Or the earthquake, under,
Rend the walls asunder—
Walls, destruction-proof?
Shall the sands entomb it?
Or the waters drown?
Or the fire consume it,
Till it topple down?
"No!" a myriad voices cry,
"Great is Mammon! lift him high!"

V.
Oh, ye soap-sud blowers!
Pause and look around!
Oh, ye hazard-throwers!—
Loungers, comers, goers—
Hear ye not a sound?

Sturdy knaves and schemers,
Confident and bold;
Dupes and silly dreamers,
Ye are bought and sold!
Hark! a whisper far away!
Lo! a shadow on the day!

VI.
Eager-hearted strivers
That can toil and sweat,
Floaters, waders, divers,
Deep and keen contrivers,
Getting but to get;—
Lo! the monster, PANIC,
Looming large and near,
Breathing vague, tyrannic
Frenzies in each ear!
Who are dregs? and who are scum?
None can tell us—PANIC'S come!

VII.
Oh, the foul example!
Oh, the selfish town!
In this earth so ample,
Wherefore crush and trample
Each his neighbour down!
Hark, the shouts and curses!
Hark, the wilder cry!
Close your yawning purses,
Men of gold, and fly!—
Fly! and hide in caves and holes:
Happy if you save your souls.

VIII.
Towers, their turrets lifting,
Carved with rare device,
Feel a sudden shifting,
As of basements drifting
On the broken ice.
Then a stifled rumbling,
Then a crash and fall:
Down comes Babel tumbling—
Domes and towers and all!—
Dig amid the whirling dust;
There is something left?—we trust.

IX.
Nothing worth the trouble—
Only stocks and shares;
Powdered dirt and rubble,
Paper, rags, and stubble,
And a few—despairs!
Contracts and debentures
For the winter fire,
Waifs of wrecked adventures
Stranded in the mire;—
Nothing else, in whole or parts;
Nothing—but the broken hearts!

C. M.

SPECULATIONS FOR THE RISE AND FALL AT THE PARIS BOURSE.
(From a French Correspondent.)

THE Bourse has taken the place of the public gambling-houses which were suppressed at the commencement of the reign of Louis Philippe. Public morality has not in reality profited much by the abolition of those evil haunts; but the passion for gambling has, on the contrary, received fresh stimulus from the breaking up of the old *tripots*, and the substitution of a fine palace, at the cost of £350,000 sterling. The same loose principle—the desire for inordinate gains, obtained by chance, and not by labour—characterises both the frequenters of the "rouge et noir" tables and the gamblers at the Bourse. Attempts have often been made to justify the system of gambling at the Bourse, by representing it as an important element of political stability, on account of the great number of wealthy capitalists whom it interests in the maintenance of peace. But such arguments are of little value; for it is not from political stability, but from political instability, that the financial fluctuations proceed, which give rise to the hazards and speculations at the Bourse. It may be mentioned *en passant* that women were for some time allowed the right of entrance to the Bourse; and that, on their expulsion, they set up a gambling establishment of their own, opposite the Bourse, where they still continue to carry on operations, and gamble with as much or more virulence than men.

Of the *bona fide* *Agens de Change*—men whose business it is to buy and sell shares—who conduct their affairs, for the most part, on honourable principles; and who are in France, as in other countries, largely interested in the maintenance of public credit—we do not profess to speak in detail. It may suffice to say that they form a powerful company, numbering sixty members, and realising between them an annual revenue supposed to amount to 724,000,000 francs. They are appointed by the Government. The percentage allowed to them is fixed at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the business they effect; so that it is easy to calculate to what an enormous sum their general operations must amount in the course of the year.

The influence of these agents is very great, as the instruments of the great bankers and money-dealers, whose combinations they conduct or favour. The great bankers are conspicuous in the midst of the agitated and miscellaneous crowd of the Bourse, from their quiet attitude and small number. They occupy a position in the left of the circle or "parquet" of the *Agens de Change*. The opposite side is that in which the *Couillissiers* assemble. The latter derive their name from the *couillisses*, or passages leading to the old Bourse. The profits of these outside jobbers are small compared with the sums derived by the legitimate lieutenants of the Exchange. Many of them are very skilful, and often exhibit much penetration in discovering amidst the flow of political events the variations which affect the value of public and other securities. The *Couillissiers* are speculators by profession; but, not content with the excitement of the Bourse, they carry on their all-engrossing pursuits even amidst pleasure, and during the intervals of relaxation. It is chiefly in the gossip of the *Couillissiers* that "cock-and-bull stories," or *Canards*, are concocted.

Political events are the principal causes which operate on the "Cours des effets et des titres;" but it would be erroneous to attribute any permanent or effectual result of these causes. Events have originated in extraordinary and sudden rises in the Funds, which have threatened for the time to overturn the Government of the country; for there are often powerful and secret influences at work which bring about consummations which have baffled the logical calculations of the keenest speculators.

The extraordinary scene that presented itself on the opening day of the new Bourse, when the dense crowd of impatient speculators gathered beneath the pillars of that great Grecian temple dedicated to Mammon, is remembered by many; but even that scene sinks into insignificance when compared with the singular spectacle which the interior of the Bourse presents on a day of political crisis. It has been noticed that these financial commotions are periodical, and return, on an average, every seven years. During these panics the consternation of the "Mammonites" is universal. A mournful silence reigns throughout the crowded halls of the Bourse. The voice of the crier, mounted in his rostrum, resounds as in an empty house: the "Fall" has crushed for the time those scheming hearts, and petrified those busy tongues. But a sudden "Rise" changes the face of affairs: the groups re-assemble, the game recommences, and the silence is succeeded by hubbub and confusion of voices.

[The two Engravings of the Bourse which we this week present to our readers have been executed with great care and precision. Most of the individuals represented are portraits, which will be easily recognised in Paris.]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply to a question from the Earl of Derby, stated that it was intended to proceed in the present session with the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill, and the Bill for the Amendment of the Law of Divorce. It was contemplated, if these measures passed, that the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill should come into operation on the 1st of January, 1855, and the Divorce Bill on some subsequent day to be named by the Queen in Council; and with respect to the remaining jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, which mainly affected Church discipline, a separate measure would be brought in next session.

THE WAR SECRETARY.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, in answer to a question from the Earl of Ellenborough, stated that the Government had no intention to bring in a Bill to repeal the statute of Anne which enacts that not more than two Secretaries of State shall sit at the same time in the House of Commons. The Exchequer-bonds (£3,000,000) Bill, and the Vaccination Act Amendment Bill were each read a third time. The Railway and Canal Traffic Regulations Bill was read a third time. The Income-tax (No. 2) Bill, the Church Building Acts Bill, and the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill severally passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A new writ was moved for Morpeth, the representation of which borough had been vacated by Sir George Grey's acceptance of the office of Colonial Secretary.

MORNING SITTINGS.

MR. DISRAELI, adverting to the fact that morning sittings of the House had been announced, complained of the inconvenience of such sittings, and urged that, at all events, they should be suspended until the Government had been re-constructed.

SIR C. WOOD said that the bills set down for the first morning sitting were not Government bills, and added that the "re construction" of the Government was a more easy affair than Mr. Disraeli seemed to suppose, and would be accomplished by Thursday.

STAMP-DUTIES BILL.

ON the motion for going into Committee on the Stamp-duties Bill, MR. HUME, while admitting that if the duties on foreign bills of exchange were to be retained, the proposed scheme was an improvement, contended that, on currency grounds, those duties were most objectionable. After some observations by Mr. Gregson, Mr. Thorneley, and Mr. McGregor, the House went into Committee, and the first three clauses were agreed to.

MR. HUME moved the omission of clause 4, which imposes the duties he had complained of.

After observations from various members, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that this was the arrangement of a uniform tax, and the removal of an exemption for which there were no grounds. He would be glad to remove all stamps on bills, but circumstances did not enable him to afford it. The principle he contended for was that upon which all recent fiscal reforms had been based. If the Committee decided to retain the unjust exemption now existing, it would be impossible for him to carry out the great boon designed to inland trade.

After some further discussion the Committee divided, and the numbers were—For the clause, 173; for Mr. Hume's amendment, 110: Majority for Government, 110. The clause was agreed to.

The remaining clauses were discussed at some length, and the Bill passed through Committee. The House resumed, and immediately afterwards went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.

ON a sum of £371,933 being proposed for the maintenance of Government prisons and convict establishments at home.

MR. SPOONER moved the omission from it of £550 for special services of Roman Catholic priests in prisons.

LORD PALMERSTON defended the vote, and showed that allowances to Roman Catholic priests for services in prisons were not new. It was already the system at Millbank, and it was intended to extend it to all the Government prisons. The very purpose for which men were confined in gaol would be marred, if not defeated, if means were not found to touch their minds and reach their hearts.

MR. SCHOLEFIELD regarded the proposition of his honourable friend as dictated by narrow and bigoted views. He was willing to pay for chaplains of the Church of England, the richest in the country, while he refused to give anything to the priests of the poorest.

MR. NEWDEGATE supported the amendment on the ground that every concession to Rome was an encouragement to the aggressions of Rome. A long discussion ensued, when the Committee ultimately divided, the numbers were—For the amendment, 158; against it, 136: majority against the Government, 22.

The House having resumed, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, and the Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill, were read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, said the measure was intended to facilitate divorces for the cause of adultery, to transfer the jurisdiction over matrimonial suits from the Ecclesiastical Courts to Chancery, where a Court of Divorce was to be constituted, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, and two other members appointed under the Great Seal. From this court an appeal would lie to the House of Lords.

A discussion of considerable length ensued.

LORD BROUGHAM and LORD CAMPBELL approved of the principle of the measure, suggesting some modification of its details.

LORD REDFORD apprehended that the measure would prove prejudicial to morality, and derogate from the sanctity with which the marriage vow ought to be surrounded.

LORD ST. LEONARDS also opposed the bill, remarking upon the injury it would inflict upon the members of the ecclesiastical bar.

The bill was ultimately read a second time.

The High Treason (Ireland) Bill was also read a second time.

The Exchequer Bonds (£6,000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed, after some opposition from LORD MONTAGUE.

The Railway and Canal Traffic Regulation Bill and the Income-tax (No. 2) Bill were respectively read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

LOSS OF THE "TIGER."

SIR J. GRAHAM, in answer to Captain Scobell, mentioned that official information had been received of the loss of the *Tiger*; and, as the circumstances must undergo the ordeal of a court-martial, it would be inconvenient in the meantime to produce the papers.

BLOCKADE OF RUSSIAN PORTS.

SIR J. GRAHAM, in answer to another question put by Mr. Horsfall, expressed his belief that the Admirals in the Black and Baltic Seas had established effective blockades. He had that day heard of the blockade of the Danube. The White Sea also would be blockaded. No distinction would be made in favour of the vessels of any foreign state.

THE CREW OF THE "STAR."

SIR J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. W. Williams, stated that no "round robin" had been sent to him by the crew of the *Star*. The extent of the corporal punishments inflicted on board that ship was greatly exaggerated. He thought it would not be necessary to pay off the ship.

THE BALLOT.

MR. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide that all votes at Parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom should be taken by the ballot. Combating the argument against the ballot founded on the assertion that the electoral franchise was a trust and not a right, he contended that the privilege was, in truth, a personal attribute appertaining to every voter, whose exercise should be limited only by two conditions—namely, that it should be unpurchased and unforced. For fulfilling these conditions he urged that the ballot offered the best if not the only effectual contrivance. The hon. member then cited a multitude of examples from America, Belgium, Switzerland, France, and other countries, testifying to the success with which the system had been adopted for the purpose of rendering elections peaceable, orderly, and honest. The circumstance that the Ministerial Reform Bill was postponed afforded no reason why the ballot should not be conceded at once. Open voting, he argued, resulted in an array of horrors; and he called upon the House, without considering it a party question, to vote for the ballot as being the sole means of securing to the electors of the country perfect freedom of conscience.

LORD D. STUART seconded the motion, and declared his persuasion that no reform could be complete without the ballot, nor any reformer sincere who did not advocate its adoption.

After a few words in support of the motion by MR. WARNER, LORD PALMERSTON resisted the proposal for introducing the ballot, on the ground that it would be ineffectual in securing secrecy to the voter; that, even if rendered perfect in that respect, it would be altogether discarded by the great bulk of the electorate, who prefer the open and manly proceeding of public voting; and that it would be available only for the few degraded voters whose whole life was a tissue of concealment and duplicity. The vote, he contended, was essentially a trust: its use was at once the exercise of a right and the performance of a duty; it was given to each individual, partly for his own benefit, partly for the benefit of the nation, and should be recorded in the face of the public, and under a full sense of responsibility. Members of Parliament could as reasonably require the shield of the ballot as the electors who returned them.

SIR J. WALMSLEY replied to the arguments offered by the Home Secretary, and emphatically denied the assertion that the ballot was "un-English." He declared that every extension of the franchise which did not include that system would prove a mockery.

MR. BRIGHT insisted that the existence of undue influences at elections was undeniable and universal. The Liberal constituencies would, he hoped, hereafter make the ballot a test for the representatives they returned, and the Liberal members make it a *sine qua non* in the Government they supported.

SIR W. MOLESWORTH denied that the arguments produced by Lord Palmerston—and which he characterised as consisting merely of the stock-in-trade of the anti-ballot partisans—had effected any change in the opinion he had heretofore held on the subject. He denied that the vote was a trust in any sense which should compel the elector to endure the ordeal of publicity, and declared that no honest effort could be made on behalf of electoral purity before the ballot had been tried—at all events, as an experiment.

MR. H. BERKELEY having replied, the House then divided. For leave to bring in the bill, 157; against, 194: majority, 37.

IRISH CHURCH.

MR. SERJEANT SHEE moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the temporalities of the Church in Ireland, and to increase the means of religious instruction and church accommodation for the Irish people.

The motion was seconded by MR. P. URQUHART.

MR. BROTHERTON moved the adjournment of the debate; which was agreed to, after a few words from MR. NAPIER, SIR J. YOUNG, MR. NEWDEGATE, and other members.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

MR. PACKE withdrew his Church-rates Bill, deeming it hopeless to persevere; and the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill passed through Committee.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, MR. WILSON stated that, upon reconsideration, the Government had resolved to allow sugar to continue to be used in breweries.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ON the motion of LORD BROUGHAM, the Witnesses Bill was read a second time. The object of the measure was to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil cases from one part of the United Kingdom to any other part in which the trials take place, in respect to which their evidence may be required, upon receiving the ordinary subpoena. As the law at present stood their attendance was only required in criminal cases.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (CANADA) BILL.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, in moving the second reading of the Legislative Council (Canada) Bill, said that the object of it was to repeal the clauses in the Union Act which prevented legislation by Canada itself; with the view of enabling the Canadian Parliament to effect such alterations in the Legislative Council as would render the constitution of that body more in accordance with public feeling in that country.

The Earl of Ellenborough and Lord Brougham severally suggested that a provision should be made for the amicable separation of Canada from this country.

After some discussion the bill was read a second time.

The High Treason (Ireland) Bill and the Vaccination Act Amendment Bill severally passed through Committee.

The Excise Duties' Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

LORD J. RUSSELL took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for the City of London.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

THE HOUSE having gone into Committee upon the Oxford University Bill, MR. E. DENISON, in reference to the changes which had been made in the bill during the recess, argued that the measure had been transformed into an enabling bill merely. The names of the additional Commissioners should have been mentioned.

LORD J. RUSSELL said that he had been in communication with two gentlemen, but he was not yet in a position to mention their names.

MR. WALPOLE said, that, looking at the changes which had been made in the measure, he entertained some hopes that the bill would pass in a satisfactory shape.

MR. HORSMAN remarked, that inasmuch as the bill had been altered to meet the suggestions of Mr. Walpole, that right hon. gentleman was quite entitled to express such a hope.

SIR W. HEATHCOTE did not understand that the compulsory powers had been withdrawn. If the bill in its amended shape would prove more acceptable to the University than it did in its original shape, he should rejoice at the circumstance.

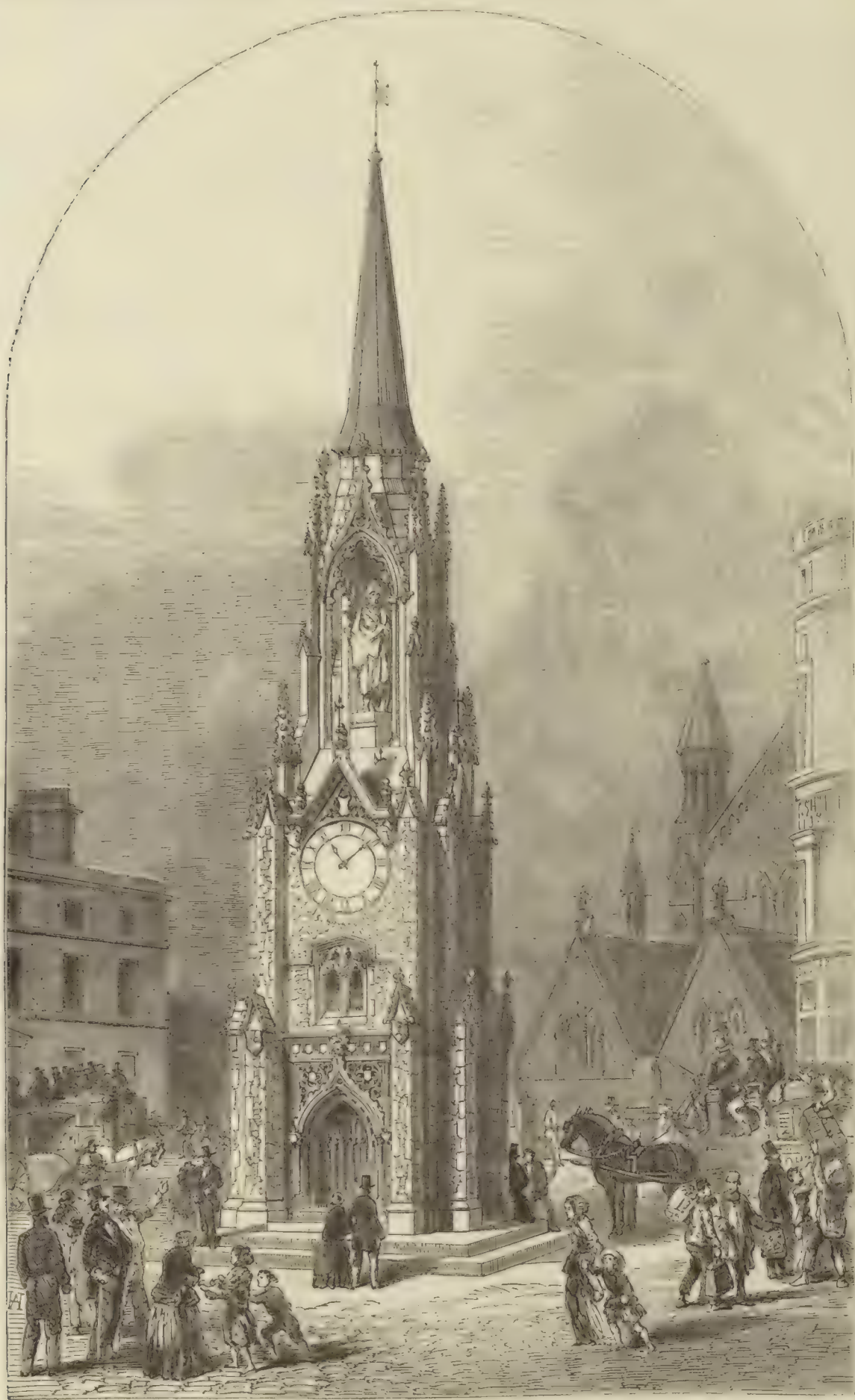
The consideration of the bill from the first clause was then entered upon, and several verbal alterations made.

IN the HOUSE OF LORDS, on FRIDAY (last week), the Earl of ABERDEEN stated, in reply to Lord Derby, that Lord J. Russell had accepted the office of President of the Council, but would still remain in the House of Commons. The separation of the functions of Colonial Secretary and Secretary at War was determined upon, and would be immediately accomplished, the powers of the War Minister being similar to those now possessed by the Secretary for the Colonies. Some further changes might, he added, hereafter be effected in the various departments of military administration. Replying to further queries urged by Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Derby, the Premier stated that the new War Minister would have no control over the patronage or finances of the Army.

IN the HOUSE OF COMMONS, (on the same evening), a new writ was ordered to issue for the City of London, in the room of Lord John Russell, the seat being vacant by his acceptance of the Presidency of her Majesty's Privy Council. In reply to questions from MR. M. GIBSON and MR. BRIGHT, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the state of the law with regard to the newspaper stamp was under the consideration of the Attorney-General, and some determination would probably be announced upon the subject at an early period. MR. CORBEN gave notice that he should, on an early opportunity, call attention to the papers lately laid on the table of the House regarding the Greek insurrection. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and proceeded with the discussion of votes belonging to the Civil Service Estimates. On resuming, the report from the Committee of Supply was brought up, and the votes passed at the previous sitting successively put and agreed to.

TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The metropolis and suburban districts were, on Tuesday, visited by a fearful storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, which was attended with considerable loss of property, and the death of one man, besides greatly jeopardising the lives of several others. The storm appears to have been particularly severe in the neighbourhood of Shooter's-hill-road, but none of them were much injured. A travelling fishmonger, named Boyce, who was standing near them, was killed on the spot. The market-gardens in Kent were much damaged by the torrents of rain which fell during the storm.

STOPPAGE OF BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—The busy thoroughfare of Bishopsgate, between Crosby-hall and Bishopsgate Church, was completely stopped on Monday, by order of the Lord Mayor, and the wooden pavement taken up to make room for a stone pavement. Considerable inconvenience will be experienced for some time, as carriages, omnibuses, and other vehicles will have to make a detour into Broad street.



THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL CLOCK-TOWER, LONDON-BRIDGE, SOUTHWARK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

and the immense accumulation of rubbish, varying in depth from two to twelve feet, would startle the most enthusiastic antiquary, or the most determined explorer of our national antiquities. But the work at Fountains is planned and carried on with unflinching spirit. The "iron road" is laid down through the sombre aisles, into the sacred sanctuary that for three centuries glittered with all the pomp of the Romish Church. The soil is quietly and quickly removed; and the rich relics of architecture, the fragments of the "painted pavement," and the shattered tombs of its old lords and patrons once more see the light of day.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Institute of British



HOLY-WATER STOUP.



SHIELD

Architects—the Earl de Grey, President, in the chair—his Lordship exhibited several casts and original objects brought from Fountains Abbey. There was also an interesting discussion on the probable use of some curious earthenware jars, imbedded in the base wall of a screen in the nave. These jars were laid in mortar, on their sides, and then surrounded with the solid stone-work; the necks protruding from the wall like cannons from the sides of a ship. (See Illustration.) Their probable use has been the subject of much conjecture.

The other objects exhibited were:—A cast of an Early English Holy-water Stoup, which was carried away from the Abbey many years ago, and now used as the Font in the Chapel of Aldfield, a mile from the ruins. The original is cut out of a solid block of "Nidderdale marble." The date is circa 1230. Next we have illustrated a simple and beautiful Early English bracket, from the gateway of the Abbey; the cast of a female martyr saint (probably St. Margaret) bearing the "martyr's palm and golden crown," from the tower at Fountains—date about 1500. Beneath is an original sculpture in alabaster of the Assumption of the Virgin; this has been richly coloured and gilt. Some



FEMALE MARTYR SAINT.

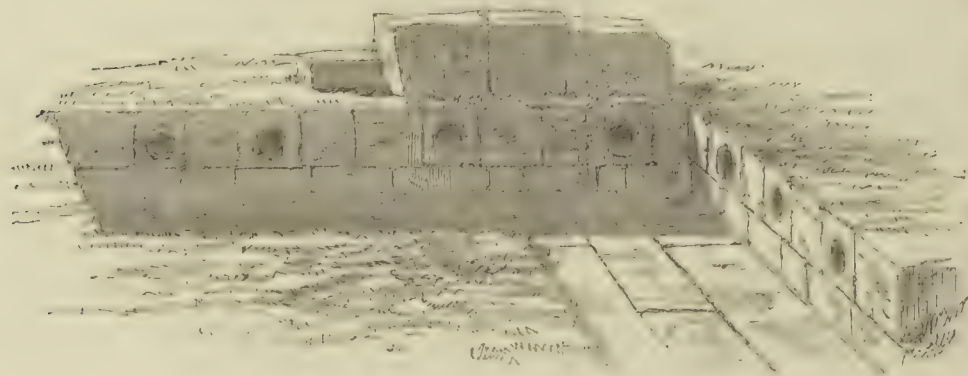
perforated plates of lead—curious objects of the Decorated period—Professor Willis informs us, had been ventilators, inserted in Church and other windows of the middle ages, when needed. Next was a cast of a shield bearing the initials M. H., and crozier and mitre of Abbot Marmaduke Huby (1494-1526)—the Wykeham of the Abbey—the builder of the tower, and many other important structures.

We understand that Lord de Grey, having granted permission to Mr. Harrison, of Ripon, to search for the old Norman choir of the Abbey,



THE ASSUMPTION.

the base has been discovered, in most instances, scarcely two inches below the present sward. It proves to have been very similar to the choir of Kirkstall Abbey; without side aisles, and only about thirty-five feet in length from the eastern piers of the original centre tower. The present glorious Choir and Lady Chapel—a fine example of Early English architecture—was built between 1204 and 1246.



POSITION OF VESSELS FOUND AT FOUNTAINS ABBEY.



BRACKET, EARLY ENGLISH.



AFFRAY OF ABORIGINAL TRIBES, THREE MILES FROM BRISBANE, NEW SOUTH WALES.

ABORIGINAL AFFRAY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

It is curious to find among the latest intelligence from this colony, the co-existence of two very opposite extremes of civilisation almost upon the same spot—namely, the advanced state indicated by the publication of a local newspaper, amidst the sanguinary feuds of the aboriginal tribes of the country; rendering it of some importance that we should, in the words of our Correspondent, bring under the notice of the English public the barbarism amidst which the colonists live in the present days of high civilisation in New South Wales.

It appears from the *Moreton Bay Free Press*, published at Brisbane, that on December 22 last, one of those barbarous and disgraceful scenes was enacted among some of the aborigines, which are usually termed a war of fight, but which should rather be looked upon as among the superstitious ceremonies of a religion of which very little is known. The scene of the conflict was a fine green flat, above a mile beyond Burnett's Swamp; and here, on the afternoon of the above day, were assembled a number of blacks of the Amity Point, Logan, Bribie's Island, and Ningy-Ningy tribes—the former being opposed to the two latter; in all they amounted to about one hundred and fifty—men, women, and children. The cause of the quarrel was, a Logan black, called Harry, having stolen a *gin* or female of one of the opposite tribes. The battle commenced by her father running at Harry with a sharp knife, about half a foot in length. The latter was armed with a similar instrument; and,

locked in each other's arms, a most sanguinary conflict ensued, in the course of which both parties received some very severe stabs in the back and about the ribs. A partial encounter with the *waddy* and *coontan* then took place along the hostile lines, ending with a grand *melee*, in which the spears and boomerangs flew about with great rapidity; and, in the course of which the blacks displayed great tact in the use of their small shields. At last the Amity Point and Logan Blacks were routed (they were much less numerous than the others), and it was then discovered that one of the Bribie Islanders was killed. The poor fellow had received a spear through the right breast: it entered near the armpit, and must have penetrated the right lung, for he died within ten minutes of receiving the wound. The warriors were all hideously bedaubed with red and yellow ochres, their hair frizzled out and ornamented with parrots' and other feathers. During the fight, the old women of the tribe, decorated in a somewhat similar manner, stood round a fire, chanting, or intoning, in a most monotonous manner; altogether it reminded one of the incantation scene in "Macbeth." When the death of the black was discovered, his tribe set up a most unearthly yell, and beat their heads meantime with their *waddies*. The deceased was the brother of Diamond, who was employed for some time in the Customs' boat; but on no account could the blacks be induced to pronounce his name after his decease.

This savage conflict led to a similar affray a few days afterwards, at Logan, in which, as before, the Amity Point and Logan tribes were

opposed to those of the Ningy-Ningy and Bribie's Island. The writer adds that the fight of Dec. 22 was followed by the revolting practice of cannibalism; for the black who was killed in the above affray was roasted and eaten; and this horrible feast was perpetrated within three miles of Brisbane.

We agree with the writer in the *Brisbane Free Press*, that it is the imperative duty of the Government to step in, and at any rate endeavour to put a stop to a murderous practice, one of the remnants of that barbarism which sixty-six years of active occupation of the country by Europeans has not been able to efface; and which must contribute to the extermination of a race that, like the red-man of the American continent, originally the lord and owner of the soil, is rapidly disappearing before the advancing strides of civilisation. We are aware that there are persons so lost to every just and generous feeling as to argue that the natives should be allowed to settle the matter in their own barbarous way; but it must be recollected that the European having seized to himself the lands of the aborigines, the least return he can make is to bestow on them the benefits of that civilisation which is the white man's proudest boast, and which has been the means of enabling him to render subservient to his power and will his sable brethren whenever he has found them. Now, amongst those benefits should be the repression of the meaningless feuds that frequently terminate in such murderous scenes as the one which we have described. It has been said that it is useless to endeavour to put a stop to these con-



PRESENTATION OF A GOLD VASE, AT MELBOURNE, TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

dicts, because, though prevented in one place, the blacks would but remove further on, out of the reach of the authorities, to indulge in their murderous work. Now, this we do not credit; and even granting it were so, it neither excuses nor relieves a Christian Government from the duty of making the attempt.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.

By the last Australian mail we have been favoured with some interesting particulars of a grand farewell entertainment given by the citizens of Melbourne, as a parting token of esteem, to Mr. La Roche, Lieutenant-Governor, whose able administration has rendered him highly popular throughout the Colony.

In London-street, Melbourne, were prepared a ball-room, 315 feet long by 65 feet wide, and a supper-room of like width, and 170 feet in length. The whole was superbly decorated; and the exterior facade of the building was illuminated with coloured lamps, in the "Star of Brunswick," and other devices.

The company included, besides the highest Government officers, many members of the Legislative Council, the Judges, the most distinguished members of the bar, and, indeed, the greater part of the more wealthy and educated classes of society.

His Excellency arrived about half-past nine, accompanied by a brilliant staff of officers of the 40th and 99th Regiments, and of her Majesty's steamer *Electra*. Dancing proceeded with great vigour throughout the evening; and nearly 2000 persons were present.

During the evening, a superb Gold Vase, which had been made for the occasion, was presented to his Excellency, as a parting memorial of friendship and regard. The Vase was manufactured in the colony, entirely of Victorian gold. It weighs 170 oz., and cost £1000. The ornamentation has been suggested by those occupations whence has arisen the great wealth of the colony.

The presentation took place at the south end of the dancing-hall, where, upon a dais, was seated his Excellency, surrounded by the members of the Executive Council and his numerous suite. The Honourable the Speaker, accompanied by the Mayor and numerous members of the committee, having approached, the Speaker presented the Vase to his Excellency; accompanying the ceremony by a valedictory address, wherein he stated the superb gift to be of native gold, manufactured by native talent.

His Excellency immediately rose, and gracefully accepted the Vase. His feelings were evidently much excited by the kindly sentiments expressed towards him by the Speaker. His Excellency, having replied, retired with a large portion of the company to the supper-room. The only toasts given were "Her Majesty the Queen," proposed by the Speaker; and "His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor," proposed by the Mayor. These were drunk with loyal enthusiasm. The company resumed dancing, and the enjoyments of the ball were prolonged until about five o'clock next morning. The orchestra numbered 100 performers, ably conducted by the Bandmaster of the 40th Regiment.

MUSIC.

GRISI's farewell performances continue to draw immense houses to the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. She has repeated *Norma* and *Lucresia Borgia* with unimpaired éclat; and her appearance in the "Huguenots" is unannounced for this evening. Since the first performance of the "Prophète," last week, it has been twice repeated. The attraction of this gorgeous opera, aided by Madame Viardot's beautiful performance of the character of *Fides*, appears to be as great as ever.

THE DRURY-LANE ROYAL OPERA has brought forward an interesting novelty, the "Entföhrung aus dem Serail" of Mozart; an opera which, notwithstanding its great celebrity, is almost unknown in this country. An English version of it was produced about five-and-twenty years ago, at the English Opera-house, now the Lyceum; but it was so deformed by interpolations, omissions, and changes, that it could hardly be called Mozart's piece, and so indifferently performed that it made no impression on the public. It was produced in its original shape by the German Company, of which Stradigly was a member, when he first visited England; but that Company (with the exception of this great performer) was a very weak one, and their proceedings obtained little notice. The present revival of this opera at Drury-lane may, therefore, be regarded as equivalent to the production of a new work. The "Seraglio" was an early production of Mozart; immediately succeeding his first great work, "Idomeneo." At that period, so near the beginning of his career, Mozart's style resembled, in many respects, that of the Italian school of his day, before his music had acquired that German nationality and essentially dramatic character which are so apparent in "Figaro," "Don Giovanni," and the "Zauberflöte." In the "Seraglio," the Italian forms are preserved, the airs being lengthened by repetitions, and garnished with divisions, roulades, and florid ornamental passages, calculated less for dramatic effect than for displaying the vocal powers of a favourite singer. These Italian mannerisms detract greatly from the excellence of this opera; but then they are mingled with so many beauties, so many indications of the *mens divini*—even then striving to free itself from the trammels of education and habit—so many traits of genius and feeling, that the music, on the whole, must be deemed worthy of its immortal author. The libretto is a light and pleasant little drama, very simple in its plot and incidents, but not without interest. The subject turns upon the fortunes of a young pair of Italian lovers. Constance has been taken by pirates, sold to a Pacha, and immured in his seraglio. Belmonte, discovering her situation, gets access to the place of her captivity, with the view of effecting her rescue. These are the sentimental characters. There are likewise a comic pair of lovers: Pedrillo, Belmonte's servant; and Blonda, Constance's waiting-woman, who are their master and mistress's fellow-prisoners. Their attempts to escape, thwarted by the jealous watchfulness of a ridiculous old Turk, the Pacha's major-domo, forms the plot of the piece. Their flight is intercepted, and they are brought before the irritated Pacha; who, however, is magnanimous enough to conquer his passion for his fair captive, whom he allows to depart with her lover. The music is beautiful. Mozart's genius was sufficient to impart a charm even to the Italian mannerisms of his day. The airs of the heroine—which were written expressly for a favourite singer then on the Vienna stage—are of a most brilliant description, demanding immense powers of voice and execution; but they are far from being merely pieces of display. Mozart often makes the most rapid roulades and divisions, and flights to the highest regions of the scale, serve to express violent agitation and passion. There are, moreover, multitudes of simple passages, in the songs of the lovers, which breathe the very soul of tenderness. The more comic portion of the music is often very light and playful; and the concerted pieces, in which the most busy scenes are carried on, are full of rich and beautiful harmonies. High praise is due to the performance of this delightful opera. Madame Rudersdorf, in the character of the heroine, left nothing to be desired. As an actress, she was graceful and intelligent; while she conquered the greatest vocal difficulties with the ease and finish of a consummate artist. Middlebury was a lively and agreeable soubrette, and sang very prettily. The part of Osmin demands an excellent comedian, as well as a singer of extraordinary powers—requisites which were united in Formès. The other characters were respectably supported; and the whole performance was received with the applause which it so justly deserved.

THE FRENCH COMPANY at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE have brought out another *opéra comique*, "La Promise," recently produced with success at the Parisian Théâtre Lyrique. The music is by Clapisson, a composer who has gained considerable popularity as the author of many light musical pieces. He has an easy, fluent style, with little originality or strength, and resembles Auber, without Auber's higher qualities as an artist; but his music is generally gay and agreeable—all that is required for the pieces on which he employs himself. Such a piece is "La Promise." It is a lively picture of the manners and habits of French sailors, their sweethearts, *douaniers*, and other inhabitants of a small sea-port; and the best part of the music consists of nautical ditties which have a good deal of character, though amusingly unlike our John Bull songs. The airs written for Madame Cabel, are quite adapted to that lady's peculiar style of singing, being filled with those fluid and ornate passages which display to the greatest advantage her clear, flexible voice and brilliant execution. The piece, in short, is a trifle, but yet it is worth hearing, as it is very well performed, and put upon the stage with great taste and neatness. But we desiderate something of a higher stamp and more substantial character.

THE ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION have resumed their performances at Willis's Rooms. The members of this association are, Mrs. Enderbough, Mrs. Lockey (late Miss Martha Williams); Mr.

Lookey, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H. Phillips. For the performance of madrigals and full pieces they have the assistance of a considerable body of additional voices, all well chosen and thoroughly competent. At their first concert, on Monday last, they performed a selection of the fine old madrigals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of the glees and part-songs of the more modern English composers. All these pieces were sung with the most exquisite purity and beauty, and warmly applauded by a large and fashionable audience.

THERE WAS A performance by the HARMONIC UNION, at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the funds of the German Hospital. It consisted of an oratorio, entitled "Christ the Messenger of Peace," composed by M. Naumann, and performed for the first time in this country. As far as can be gathered from a single hearing, and a somewhat indifferent performance, it appears to be a work of considerable merit, by no means remarkable for originality, but written in the plain, solid, grave style which befits so sacred a subject. No less than four of the principal singers who had been engaged for this performance—Middlebury, Agnes Barry, Herr Reichart, Herr Holzel, and Herr Formès—failed to make their appearance, and their places were filled by other performers, obtained at the shortest notice, and necessarily unprepared—a circumstance which demands explanation.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD'S ANNUAL CONCERT will be given on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ASCOT HEATH RACES.—TUESDAY.

Various causes contributed to render the opening of the Royal Meeting on Ascot Heath less brilliant this year than usual. The weather, that relentless spoiler, was so unfavourable that it must have hindered many people from venturing abroad for pleasure's sake alone; and it was also known that her Majesty would not honour the meeting with her presence on the first day. Under these circumstances we were not surprised to find that the attendance had fallen off in numbers, though not in respectability. Although the rain had diminished the attendance, it had the effect of putting the course in the best possible condition. Shortly before three o'clock the weather cleared up a little, but the day never became quite fine until towards the close of the racing, when the sun shone forth with a watery smile, that reminded us more of showery April than glowing June. The afternoon's sport came off as follows:—

Trial Stakes.—Crosslanes, 1. Filbert, 2. Welcome Stakes.—Bribery, 1. Weathercock, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 Sovs.—Corobus, 1. Namur, 2. Her Majesty's Gold Vase.—Hermit, 1. Katsplan, 2. Betting: 6 to 5 on Hermit. When the flag was dropped, Hermit walked off, followed by Katsplan. After proceeding about three hundred yards, Hermit ventured upon a gentle trot, and so they went on until they arrived at the foot of Swinley Hill, when a canter was raised; and after entering the Old Mile Course, the pace was gradually improved, until the race began in earnest. Hermit then made strong play, and at last won easily by a length and a half. First Year of the Sixth Ascot Triennial Stakes.—The Bonnie Morn, 1. Joshua, 2. Ascot Stakes.—Little Harry, 1. Grapeshot, 2. Betting: 10 to 1 agst Little Harry, and 20 to 1 agst Grapeshot. Ascot Derby Stakes.—Phaeton, 1. Bobby, 2. Betting: 3 to 1 agst Bobby; 4 to 1 agst Phaeton.

WEDNESDAY.

The Wednesday at Ascot has always been considered an "off day"—we speak not of the sport, for that was excellent; but of the general company, which was very limited, notwithstanding the fineness of the weather. The highway enjoyed a holiday, and the railways had an easy time off; a few private carriages rattled through Windsor in the course of the forenoon, but the public vehicles, coaches, omnibuses, and cars, were more abundant than fairs. Seven races invited the lovers of sport to the Heath; and thus they came off:—

Coronation Stakes.—Mishap, 1. Delia, 2. Fernhill Stakes.—Bessie walked over. Race for Plate of 100 sovs.—John O'Bruges, 1. Calamus, 2. Royal Hunt Cup.—Brocket, 1. King of Trumps, 2. C. by the Emperor, 3. Alenbic, 4. Twenty-two started. Betting:—2 to 1 agst Alenbic, 10 to 7 agst Brocket and C. by the Emperor, and 20 to 1 agst King of Trumps. Second Year of the Fifth Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Metemora, 1. Champagne, 2. Third Year of the Fourth Ascot Triennial Stakes.—West Australian, 1. Vanderdecken, 2. Lord Exeter's Filbert, 3. Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Delia, 1. Cranbourne, 2.

THURSDAY.

St. James's Palace Stakes.—Baalbec, 1. Prince Arthur, 2. Visitors' Plate.—Jubilee, 1. Little Jack, 2.

Gold Cup.—West Australian, 1. Kingston, 2. New Stakes.—Monge, 1. Border Chief, 2.

NEXT WEEK'S RACES.—Two meetings take place during the week: the one being the Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and the other the Hampton, on Wednesday and Thursday—the latter being a sort of minor "Darby" for the middling and working classes of the metropolis; and, being held near Wolsey's "Olden Palace" of Hampton-court, should the weather prove favourable, will no doubt attract a very large assemblage of pleasure seekers.

A CURIOUS FACT.—All the picture exhibitions were more crowded on Saturday last than they have ever been before. The French Gallery and Stanfield's fine picture of the *Victory* felt the effects in that respect of the opening of the Crystal Palace, and the Royal Academy received £150 in single shillings, and at one time the stairs were so impassable that the people began to demand the return of their money.

THE LONDON CHURCHES BILL.—A meeting of the clergy of the City of London was held at St. Dunstons, on Tuesday, to take into consideration Lord Harrowby's Church Amendment Act Bill. Dr. Croly spoke strongly against the measure, and referred to the desecration of churchyards in Paris previous to the French Revolution. He concluded by moving the adoption of a petition against the measure. The Rev. Dr. McCaul opposed the motion, which, however, was carried after some discussion.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The Dean of the Faculty has received a communication from the Horse Guards, in reply to a memorial from the Council of the College, to the effect "that the General Commanding-in-Chief has granted to that body the privilege of recommending gentlemen for appointment to the medical department of the Army." The Council is also in communication on the same subject with the Hon. East India Company.

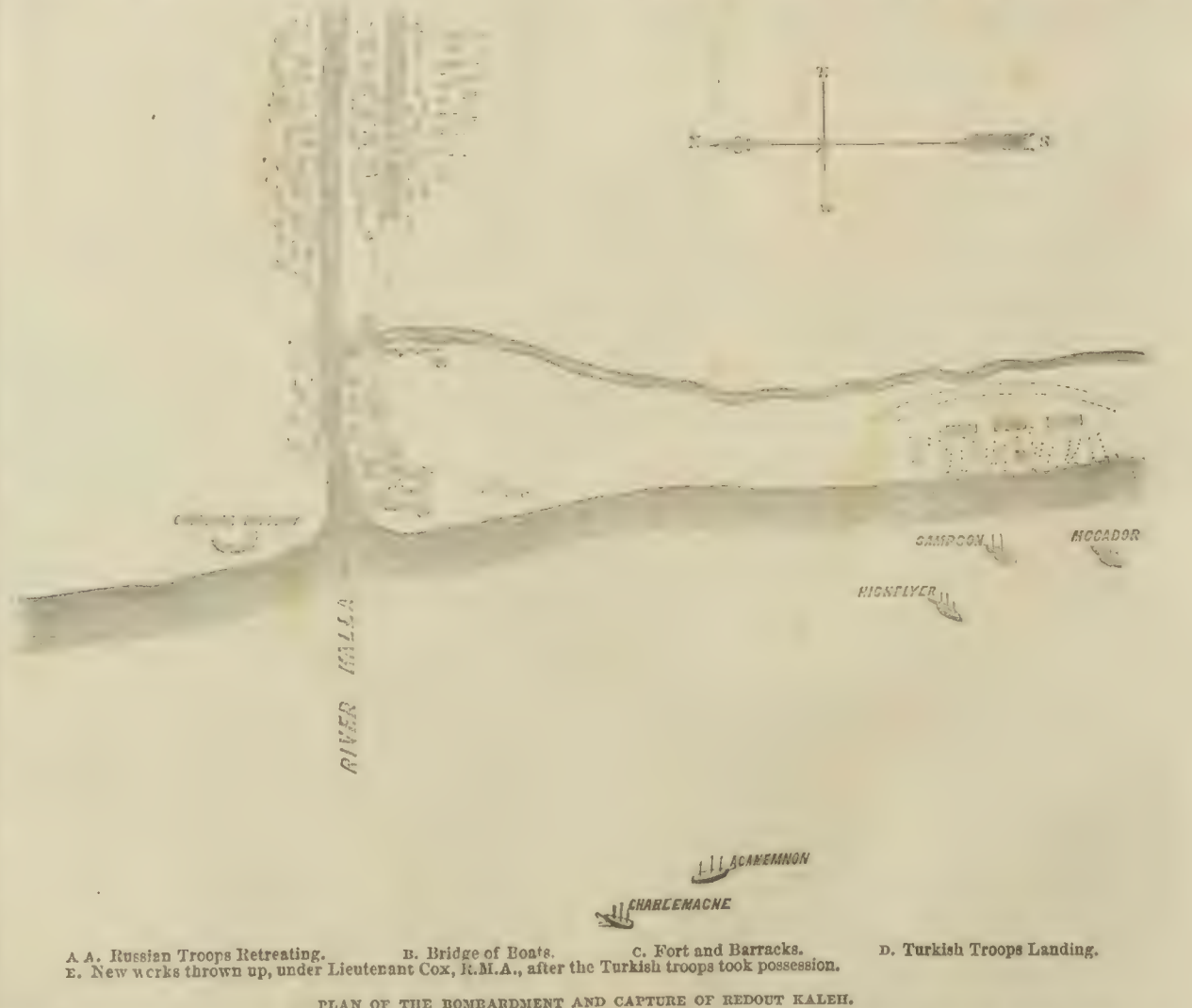
REFORMS IN DRESS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.—It is said that a frock-coat will soon be approved and taken into use by our troops as a substitute for the narrow cut and tight-fitting coat now worn by our soldiers. The sword now being sent to Turkey for the use of our light cavalry are considered by experienced soldiers very much more efficient in the hands of a good swordsman than the one now in use. It is lighter and two inches longer, with a better protection for the hand, after the plan of the Highland claymore.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET OPERATIONS.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent, of well-known artistic skill, with the accompanying three Sketches of the most recent operations of the Black Sea Fleet, engraved upon page 578.

The first Sketch shows H.M.S. *Agamemnon* taking a survey of Sebastopol, and laying out a bait for the Russian squadron on April 29. The scene is life-like; but the two accompanying scenes possess more active interest. The lower illustration shows the bombardment and capture of Redout Kaleb, on May 19. In the middle Sketch, the burning of the Redout, is seen part of the bridge of boats which was cut away by the Russians, and was picked up by the boats of the *Agamemnon*. The action is detailed in the following letter from a Correspondent:—

"On the afternoon of May 19th, one of the strongest and most important holds of the Russians on the east coast of the Black Sea, was annihilated by the combined French and English flying squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Lyons, G.C.B. On the previous day the gallant Admiral had taken an accurate glimpse at the place, and doubtless judging it useless to destroy the fort without occupying the town, proceeded to the Turkish camp at Tchuraksoo to procure some troops. The Commander-in-Chief being absent at the time, no answer could be given to the demand till the following morning. It appears that the same demand had been made at an encampment further up the coast; but, as it was impossible to get a decided answer, the Admiral, with his keen discernment, seeing an opportunity of placing in the hands of Turkey so important a place, would not waste time, and promptly gave orders to the ships to proceed. On the morning of the 19th, at eight o'clock, the "pipe" was made "out boats," signifying a favourable answer, and everything bestowed work to be done. By half-past eleven a.m., 800 Turkish troops, with four field-pieces, ammunition, tents, provisions, &c., had been taken on board, when the squadron got under way. The sea being calm the voyage was soon performed, though the *Agamemnon* was obliged to go at slow speed, for fear of swamping three gun-boats which she had in tow. At a quarter to four a.m., the ships had arrived off the town, the flag-ship being in advance, when a boat, bearing a flag of truce, under the care of Lieut. Maxor and — Elcock, Esq. (an officer some time in the Russian service), proceeded on shore, demanding the forts to be given up, and the town evacuated, as



it was the wish of the Admiral not to sacrifice life; and, at the same time, stating that an answer must be given within ten minutes, or to abide the consequence. On the boat nearing the place, she was hailed toward the fort, when several Russian officers made their appearance on the parapet. On the official orders being made known to them, they made excuse, on the ground of the shortness of the time allowed, and that their General was some distance off. In the meantime, the officers and crew of the boat observed that the guns of the fort were manned, and all ready for action. The time having elapsed, and no decision answer given, *Agamemnon* began to take up her place, the *Charlemagne* following; while the *Highflyer*, *Mogador*, and *Samson* kept more to starboard, to protect the landing of the troops. At 5.12 the first gun

was fired from the bow of the *Agamemnon*, being followed closely by broadside guns of shell and shot, which were fired with great precision; while the fort on left side of the river was observed to open fire. At this time smoke was seen issuing behind the wood, and it was evident that the place was on fire—which was, doubtless, solely caused by the Russians themselves, who, alarmed at the warmth of the cannonading, retreated, firing all in their way. The Turkish troops, in the meantime, were landed to the south, under cover of the steamers, and, in a short time, were seen to be in possession of the fort. All endeavours were made to stop the fire, but to no purpose: and at night it raged with great fury, illuminating the sky, and giving, doubtless, to their camp the

(Continued on page 578.)

A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer: they will never change colour or decay, and will be as strong as the natural teeth. They are so constructed that they require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve to teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from 10 till 6.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET OPERATIONS.



"THE AGAMEMNON" LAYING OUT A BAIT FOR THE RUSSIAN FLEET BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE PAGE 576.)

(Continued from page 576.)

news of the victory, and that the place was in possession of the Turks. The boats, after landing the Turkish troops, pulled for the forts, and then into the river, hoping to cut the Russians off: but their flight was too rapid; and, on pulling up the river, it was afterwards ascertained

that the Russian garrison had always the means of securing their retreat, by destroying the bridge of boats after crossing it, and that, during their retreat on this occasion, they had set fire to and completely destroyed the store-houses and town, which had extended about a mile and a half up each side the river. The barracks and buildings inside the

fort, and near the beach, within range of the guns, although evidently prepared for the torch of destruction, had escaped, the Russians not having time to fire them in their hasty retreat. The exact number of the garrison is not known; but information leads us to suppose, as well from the numbers seen from the mast-heads retreating, that they were



BURNING OF REDOUT KALEH.

5000 strong. The inland defences were found not to be strong, and no time was to be lost in securing the Turkish garrison against a surprise or an overwhelming force coming down on them; accordingly, men were landed, and in the course of two days such extensive intrenchments

were thrown up as to ensure the Turks being able to hold out against any number of Russians likely to be brought against them. Sir E. Lyons, feeling satisfied with the strength of their position, departed for Sinope, leaving Captain Jones in the *Samson*, to inspire the new Turkish

garrison of Redout Kaleh with confidence. We also find that the fortresses and towns of Agysoo and Poti, dependencies of Redout Kaleh, were evacuated and burnt, on the intelligence of the fate of Redout Kaleh being received.



BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF REDOUT KALEH.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT
TO THE
MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS
OF BREADALBANE.

On Wednesday (last week) her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal visitors, the King of Portugal and the Duc d'Oporto, honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane with their presence at a grand ball given to nearly one thousand leading members of the aristocracy and the *élite* of society, at the noble Marquis's magnificent residence in Park-lane.

One of the earliest instances, after the Queen's marriage, in which her Majesty was pleased to accept the hospitalities of a private Peer was when, in 1842, she visited the Marquis of Breadalbane, at Taymouth Castle; and to that circumstance may, perhaps, in some measure, be traceable the partiality which the Queen has ever since manifested for an annual sojourn in the romantic scenery of the northern portion of her dominions. Her Majesty's visit of last week may be regarded as an indication of the continuance of the cordial feelings with which the members of the house of Breadalbane have ever been regarded by the Sovereign.

The saloon prepared for dancing, was built in the garden of Breadalbane House and the adjoining mansion. This magnificent apartment is analogous to the great hall at Taymouth Castle. The decorations are in the mediæval taste. The roof is an open frame of timber, consisting of five bays, each bay divided into panels. The centre is occupied by a series of heraldic figures and emblems illustrating the authentic genealogy of this branch of the house of Campbell through twenty generations, extending back to an age prior to that of Robert Bruce. The side compartments are enriched with the insignia of the Order of the Thistle, of which the noble Marquis is a Knight Companion. The thistle and rue, with the motto "Nemo me impune lacessit," are here set forth in bold relief. In the centre of the roof are dormer windows of stained glass inscribed with the family motto, "Follow Me." The walls of the saloon are decorated in imita-



THE QUEEN'S GOLD CUP.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tion gold tapestry; and the apartment was illuminated by enamelled brass coronas of five lights each, suspended by brackets terminating with the family crest—a boar's head. At the eastern end of the saloon were groups of ancient armour, and family and national banners, surmounted by a grandly-embazoned monogram, "V. R." underneath which appeared the Gaelic salutation of welcome, "Cead mille failte."



THE ASCOT CUP.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



GRAND BALL TO HER MAJESTY, AT BREADALBANE HOUSE, PARK-LANE.

At the western extremity was a raised "recessed" orchestra, capable of containing twenty musicians. At the south end was the dais erected for her Majesty and the other Royal visitors; and over the throne waved the banners of the Queen, the King of Portugal, Prince Albert, and the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge. The internal slopes of the roof are decorated with gold and crimson. On the panels, interspersed with the family arms and heraldic trophies, are some of the names most memorable in the annals of the Lords of Lorn. The floor is beautifully inlaid with oak and cherry-tree from the ancestral forests of Taymouth.

This magnificent ball-room was the chief scene of the entertainment; but other rooms in the mansion were also devoted to the accommodation of the guests. In the principal banqueting-room, as well as in some of the other apartments, was a costly display of gold and silver plate. Throughout the mansion was a profusion of flowers. In effective positions were placed pictures, sculpture, and other works of art, imparting to the whole interior an air of richness and poetic beauty.

The exterior of the mansion, both in the Park-lane and Grosvenor-street frontages, was brilliantly illuminated.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of Portugal and the Duc d'Orporto, and attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Household, arrived, in six of the Royal carriages, at ten o'clock.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane received her Majesty at the entrance of the mansion, and conducted her to the Royal boudoir adjoining the *salle de reception*, into which the illustrious guests immediately passed. The Queen having taken her seat on the dais, the company defiled before her Majesty, and re-assembled in the principal ball-room.

At half-past ten o'clock the Queen entered the ball-room, resting on the arm of the Marquis of Breadalbane. The King of Portugal followed, leading the Marchioness of Breadalbane. The Duchess of Cambridge (who had previously arrived) was led by Prince Albert, and the Princess Mary followed with the Duc d'Orporto. As the Queen entered, the orchestra, led by M. Laurent, played the National Anthem.

The illustrious party having for a few moments admired the imposing scene presented to them, the Marquis of Breadalbane received her Majesty's command to form a quadrille, in which he was honoured with the hand of the Sovereign. His Royal Highness Prince Albert danced in the same set with the Countess Walewska.

A waltz followed this quadrille, after which a second set was formed, in which her Majesty honoured the Ambassador of France with her hand, the Prince Consort dancing with the Princess Mary.

After a short interval, during which other dances ensued, her Majesty was pleased to join in a quadrille with the Duke of Hamilton; the French Ambassador being honoured with the hand of the Duchess of Hamilton (*the Princess Mary of Baden*).

The festivities were kept up with unflagging spirit until some time after midnight, when the Queen was conducted by the Marquis of Breadalbane to the supper-room, where a sumptuous banquet was served.

Her Majesty subsequently returned to the ball-room, and after participating for some time longer in the hospitalities of the noble Marquis, retired.

Among the company present were Prince Ghodam Mahomed, Prince Feroze Shah, the French Ambassador and Countess Walewska, and the members of the *corps diplomatique*.

The King of Portugal and his brother took great interest in the scene, but they did not take an active part in the entertainments. At half-past twelve o'clock the Royal carriages were in attendance, and her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their illustrious visitors were conducted to their carriages by the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the principal Foreign Ministers, and officers of her Majesty's household.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was prevented from being present by indisposition.

From the striking and effective character of this festivity much credit is due to the skill and taste of Mr. Crace, to whom the construction and ornamentation of the new ball-room had been entrusted by Lord Breadalbane. The admirable mode of lighting adopted by Mr. Faraday displayed the stained-glass windows to great advantage.

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.

Three "Cups" contested for at Ascot in the past week are tasteful specimens of design and metal work, and will maintain the high reputation which English artists have achieved of late years.

The principal "Cup"—has been manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, goldsmiths to the Crown, Haymarket. It is a statuette group of men and horses, in bright and frosted silver, from a design and model by Mr. Cotterill. The novelty lies in the treatment of the subject, which is perfectly original. Three equestrian figures represent the onslaught made by Charles of Luxembourg, the aged and blind King of Bohemia, attended by two Knights, on the English Men-at-Arms, at the Battle of Cressy. The Monarch stands nearly erect in his stirrups, and wields over his head, in act to cut, the formidable two-handed sword of the fourteenth century. His banner is held by one of his attendant Knights; whilst the other, with lance in rest, rushes into the conflict. The composition of this group, seen from any point of view, is perfect. The character of the horses and their riders is ably diversified. The energy and determination of the group are surprising. The armour is an elaborate specimen of silver work. All the minor parts have been carefully attended to, and the finish of every part is exquisite.

The "Queen's Gold Cup" has been modelled by the same artist and manufactured at the same establishment as the above. It consists of a tankard of large size. The sides are arabesque, something in the Oriental style, and on the lid are figures representing a startled horse, an Arab, and an Egyptian snake-charmer. The horse rears, the Arab holds him fast by the bridle, the snake hisses and threatens, whilst the "charmer" plays his pipe and reduces him by degrees to subjection. The whole is very delicately finished.

The third prize, the "Royal Hunt Cup," is after a design, a model by Mr. Alfred Brown, and has been manufactured in silver at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, goldsmiths to her Majesty. The



THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

group is entitled "The Rivals," and consists of two stags combating with Sneyders-like fierceness:—

Mighty heroes of the mountain side,
Contending champions for the kingly sway

The composition is very life-like and characteristic, depicting a scene thus vividly described:—

So when two vigorous stags, each of his herd
The haughty lord, through all the forest fear'd,
Resolve to try which must in combat yield,
In all their might advance across a field;
They nod their lofty heads, and from afar
Flourish their horns, prelude to the war.
The combatants their threatening heads incline,
And with their clashing horns in battle join.
They rush to combat with amazing strokes,
And their high antlers meet with dreadful shocks;
The mighty sound runs rattling through the hills,
And echo with the fight the valley fills.
Retiring off, the warriors cease to push,
But then with fiercer rage to battle rush.
The trembling herds at distance stand, and stay
To know the conqueror, whom they must obey.

ON THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF MAY 26, AS OBSERVED IN CANADA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

WE forward the following observations made by us yesterday, the 26th instant, on the Solar Eclipse. The mean time was obtained from several double altitudes of the Sun taken on the days preceding the



ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Eclipse, and continued up to the day itself by Mr. Rowan. The watches used were of a description to be depended upon, with a probable error of three or four seconds only. The register of the thermometers was carefully attended to by the Messrs. Williams, of Kingston; one thermometer was placed in sunshine, the other kept in the shade; the one placed in sunshine had the bulb blackened. Mr. Rowan used a small telescope by Troughton and Simms, attached to a transit theodolite; Baron de Rottenburg, a telescope by Dollond, three-and-a-quarter feet focal length, with an object-glass two-and-a-quarter inches. The place of observation was contiguous to Murney's Tower. The Eclipse was annular here, although not central, the Annulus being greater on the Eastern Limb than on the Western. Neither Mr. Rowan nor Baron de Rottenburg remarked any blunted appearance of the Sun's cusps, nor did they see any portion of the Moon's body throughout the Eclipse, with the exception that at 4 hours 49 minutes 15 seconds, a minute point of light, separated from the extremity of the Eastern cusp of the Sun by a very small distance, was first perceived on the dark body of the Moon. Possibly owing to the insufficiency of the optical aid employed, we did not perceive Baily's Beads with any degree of certainty. On the first contact of the Western Limbs of the Sun and Moon, Baron de Rottenburg remarked a slight appearance of the light as it were running along the line of contact, but not with that degree of brilliancy or certainty which has been recorded on similar occasions. The first contact occurred at 3 hours 57 minutes 18 seconds, mean time; the junction of the Western Limbs of Moon and Sun at 5 hours 12 minutes 38 seconds; the junction of the Eastern Limbs of the Moon and Sun at 5 hours 15 minutes 42 seconds; the Annulus thus lasting 3 minutes and 4 seconds, and the Eclipse terminating at 6 hrs. 22 min. 25 sec. The Moon's Limb was remarked as slightly serrated in moving over the Sun's disc, the greatest extent of inequality being towards the extremity of the Eastern Limb. At the period of greatest obscuration the appearance of the landscape immediately under the Sun was lurid, and seemed as if viewed through glasses of a neutral tint. The obscuration was very palpable and quite different from the ordinary shades of evening. Nothing remarkable was observed in the portion of the heavens opposite the Sun in the eastern horizon. Neither Mars nor any star of the first magnitude was visible. When the Annulus was formed, the double shadows cast by the Sun were very perceptible. The day throughout was most serene and cloudless, and highly favourable in all respects. No spots were observed on the disc of the Sun.

The following is the result of the observations made with the thermometers:—

Thermometer in Sun with blackened bulb.				Thermometer in Shade.			
Hours.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Hours.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.
3	57	18	..	3	57	18	..
4	9	15	..	4	9	15	..
4	37	29	..	4	37	29	..
4	48	40	..	4	48	40	..
4	57	0	..	4	57	0	..
5	12	55	..	5	12	55	..
5	15	59	..	5	15	59	..
5	25	0	..	5	25	0	..
5	30	0	..	5	30	0	..
5	35	0	..	5	35	0	..
5	45	0	..	5	45	0	..
6	0	0	..	6	0	0	..
6	15	0	..	6	15	0	..
6	22	42	..	6	22	42	..

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

DE ROTTENBURG, Lt.-Col.
FREDK J. ROWAN.

Kingston, Canada West, 27th May, 1854.

THE WEATHER.—In Mr. Bushell's *Weather Almanac*, with *Calculations on the Wind*, for the present year, we find the following predictions for the present month:—"Weather: Rain (within the twenty-four hours) on the 3rd, 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th (at one in the day), 26th, 29th, and 30th. Little summer weather: the better part will be from the 3rd to the 17th; the remaining portion bearing little similitude, if any, to a 'glorious' June. Electricity but little. Wind: Gusty and very rough for the season; in particular at the end of the month. On the 4th, nearly north, or north by west, without much change to the 16th. Afterwards, a succession of fresh breezes from the west."

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TO SOMERSET HOUSE.—On Wednesday morning workmen were engaged in laying down a line of wires from the Strand to the Victualling Department of the Admiralty, Somerset House. By this arrangement the office will be placed in direct communication with the great naval arsenals at Pembroke, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Deal, Chatham, and from the last-mentioned yard with Sheerness, by means of numeral flags. Such a system is particularly required at the present time, as considerable delay will be avoided in sending orders for supplies of provisions and medical and surgical stores to ships fitting out, and for conveyance to those vessels forming the Baltic, North Sea, and Black Sea fleets, besides reducing the labour of the messengers.

WILSON'S HAMPSHIRE ESTATE BILL.—The Judges' report on this bill is most decidedly adverse. They say:—"We feel great difficulty in certifying our opinion that it is reasonable that the bill hereunto annexed (which we have perused without requiring any proof of its allegation) should pass into a law. It may well be that the testator abstained from extending the leasing power to the lands in question, for reasons which would have operated in his mind with equal force even if the lands had been as valuable for building purposes at the date of his will and codicils as they are now. Therefore, presuming the allegations contained in the preamble of the bill to be proved to the satisfaction of your Lordships, they do not, we think, afford any reasonable ground for applying to the Legislature for the powers which are sought."

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Crystal Palace doors are open, and doubts and fears and dolorous prognostications are at an end. Already, with but few dissenting voices, the verdict has been pronounced—"Paxton's second Palace is a greater success than his first." Such was the meaning of the applauding murmurs of the tens of thousands who on Saturday last crowded the avenues and galleries, thronged the terraces, and wandered over the blooming gardens, and harmoniously shaven undulating lawns, adorned with statues and vases of marble, where less than two years ago were holly plantations and rudely-sloping fields. The work is not complete—the fountains have yet to gush and the cascades to flow. The mason and the decorator, the sculptor and the painter, have still before them work of importance. The gardener has not ended his task; and another spring at least must pass over before the full idea of the author of the pleasure-grounds and park can be complete; but enough, and more than enough, has been displayed to extort even from the unwilling an acknowledgment that the second triumph is greater than the first. "Yes," ejaculated one of the most active organisers of the truly "Great" Exhibition of 1851—one who has hitherto studiously avoided countenancing the Sydenham Palace by word or deed—"this is a great success!" It was not extraordinary that the cautious world should doubt and fear the results of a second edition of the Crystal Palace of Hyde-park. Continuations are proverbially unsuccessful.

In this instance the public had been satiated with books, pictures, prints, speeches, and poems, in every shape, form, and substance, founded on the Hyde-park Exhibition. The prestige of a national—a more than national—a "World's Fair," was wanting, and had to be earned. The elements combined with the indifference of the general public, and the over-sanguine calculations of the promoters, to "lengthen shadows of despondency," as the Persians say. The opening adjourned, the capital doubled, the winter's rains, the miry roads, the West-end Railway unfinished—these were stubborn arguments on the side of those who cried from day to day, with disagreeable pertinacity, "Oh! it never can be ready this year or even next year! It is impossible to bring this confused mass of carpentering, gardening, statues, masonry, painting, iron work, and earth work, into an harmonious whole—fit for the reception of a public rendered critical by the great work done in 1851." Even on Friday evening—when the carpenters were hammering away on all sides at seats and steps, needlewomen stitching at the crimson draperies of the Queen's Dais, and excited exhibitors were distractedly arranging their stalls by borrowed light—it seemed impossible that the mere dust and rubbish could be cleared away, or the confused noise of preparation cease, for many days.

But in the night time some good fairies, or powerful genii of the Lamps of the modern Aladdins, must have been at work; for when the privileged, admitted by the "Open, Sesame!" of the "Press," entered the Great Transept an hour before the ordinary visitors, they found the galleries and avenues they had left deformed by rough deal, noisy and dusty, silent and spotless, all around glowing in crimson cloth. Even the chaos of the exhibitors' department had been reduced to order again.

Never was an inaugurating ceremony ushered in by a more favourable day—a bright sun and refreshing breeze gave clear light and shade to the well-wooded panorama which rolled from both sides of what will soon be known as the Crystal Palace Hill.

An hour before the time fixed for opening the doors, long lines of carriages were to be seen slowly tilting up the series of acclivities by which the Palace is approached from the Dulwich and Norwood side of the country, while the special railway trains deposited an army of impatient visitors at the foot of the unfinished railroad avenue which leads to the South Wing.

The police had scarcely taken up their positions when impatient knockings warned the guardians of the interior that a "crush" was gathering outside. No sooner was the word given to unbolt, than in flowed a gaily-dressed crowd, armed with cards of all the colours of the rainbow; and here it was that the first and only misadventure occurred—which, however, thanks to the tact and good temper of the police, the forbearance of the patient public, aided by the zealous exertions of the officials of the Company, ended in a manner satisfactory to all parties. By the miscarriage of a bundle of printed instructions, the police were for the most part ignorant of the hidden meaning of the various colours, and so it came to pass that some shy and unfortunate persons provided with most powerful coloured talismans, were detained in odd corners and out-of-the-way avenues, until relieved by the friendly intervention of some who held the interpreting key as well as the necessary authority. Hence arose divers comic scenes. As for instance, when a large party who had unlawfully possessed themselves of a row of chairs in the Main Avenue, near the Transept, which had been reserved for special guests, were diverted from the chorus of rebellion which met the attempt of the police to dispossess them, by a hint from the Director-in-Chief that an opposite cloth-covered amphitheatre was at their service—the scramble that followed—the agility displayed by languid forms in flounces, feathers, and lace—the rush to the pool, in which "tail intended" whipped up his little beloved in his arms, like a baby, and carried her across the Nave to the top row of the new seats—might, we trust will, form a subject in Doyle's next series of the "Manners and Customs of ye Englyshe."

By degrees, order was restored. The police learned the comparative value of colour. Sir Joseph, as Commander-in-Chief, rapidly decided on the new arrangements rendered necessary by the exigencies of the moment, despatched his aide-de-camp with his orders, and himself assisted in placing guests, distinguished as foreign visitors or otherwise, in appropriate situations.

By one o'clock, almost every available part of the Nave and First Gallery was full, and the whole length of the Nave lined with fair faces and pretty bonnets—except the Dais, where the Chair of State, under a canopy suspended from the roof of the Central Transept, gorgeously emblazoned with heraldic symbols, awaited the arrival of the Queen, the Prince, and her illustrious family and Royal guests.

On the west side of the Central Transept, behind the Dais, rose up an amphitheatre covered with crimson cloth, on which were seated three bands, and a volunteer chorus of 1800 singers, including some eminent vocalists, each holding in his or her hand a sheet of music. On one of the lower benches the fine white head of Lablache was to be seen, amid other celebrities of Italian and German song; lower still, the solo singer of the day, Clara Novello; while, from a purple velvet chair, Costa took the command. Around the two other sides of the Dais the *corps diplomatique* had their seats—homely, rush-bottomed chairs; and behind these gentlemen, in their glittering uniforms, the Directors and Officers of the Company were gathered, in their Court costume. In front, towards the Garden side, were the visitors provided with reserved seats—the Lords and Commons occupying amphitheatres in the galleries. Underneath, on benches raised up to the height of the pedestals of the colossal statues of Rubens and Admiral Duguesne, were other specially invited guests—among whom several Indian Princes, in cloth of gold and turbans with egrets' feathers, tipped with monstrous jewels, glittered like heroes of the Arabian Nights.

In front, on the floor of the Transept, in all the dignity of flowing robes and fur, was a compact army of Mayors and Aldermen, headed by the Lord Mayors of London, Dublin, and York, with here and there a London citizen, who, for that day, preferred the light uniform of the

City Lieutenant or Artillery Company, to the civic gown or the court suit.

As the great clock struck three, a cheer resounding from the outside, and then a murmured whisper rolling from the great central door to the furthest extremity of the Building, announced that the Queen had arrived. Soon, through a broad avenue (cleared in silence by the police), her Majesty appeared in the Grand Transept, preceded by Mr. Laing and Sir Joseph Paxton. Then the multitude, rising, cheered, until the crystal arches rang again and again, while the mighty living amphitheatre of singers, shouting in time, and waving the white sheets of music, produced a novel and striking effect.

Her Majesty ascended the raised Dais, took her seat with the King of Portugal (who seemed rather startled by the cheers), the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Oporto, and the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice on her right hand, and with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Mary of Cambridge on her left. Behind stood the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Ladies in Waiting, Equerries, and other official personages. All were in full dress except her Majesty, who wore a blue glacé silk dress and a white lace bonnet trimmed with roses. Prince Albert wore a Field-Marshal's uniform.

So soon as the illustrious party had taken their places, and the cheers which greeted the Queen had died away, the great army of singers, accompanied by the three bands, rolled forth "God Save the Queen." Every heart thrilled, and tears rose unbidden into the eyes of many little accustomed to the luxury of tears.

The improved construction of the Building, for musical purposes, was made evident during this performance; for, as Clara Novello, with lark-like clearness, sang the solo parts, the sweet solemn strains travelled to the most distant parts of the Crystal Palace, and were heard with as much distinctness in the recesses of the Northern, as in the Central Transept.

When the music ceased, Mr. Laing, attired in the uniform of a Deputy-Lieutenant for his native county, came forward, ascended the Dais, and read from a parchment roll the following address:—

May it please your Majesty graciously to accept the assurance of our devoted loyalty and attachment to your throne and person, and of our gratitude for the kind condescension with which your Majesty has consented to honour with your presence the ceremony of this day.

Among the many memorable events of your Majesty's happy reign, the Great Exhibition of 1851 occupied a prominent place. The idea, for which the nineteenth century was indebted to your illustrious Consort, Prince Albert, of an Exhibition open to the products of all industries and of all nations, marked of itself an era in the annals of civilisation. It marked the disappearance of old commercial jealousies and international prejudices before the combining influences of modern science and the liberal spirit of modern legislation.

The realisation of this idea was worthy of its conception. An entirely novel order of architecture, producing, by means of unrivalled mechanical ingenuity, the most marvellous and beautiful effects, sprang into existence to provide a Building. In this Building a collection of the choicest products of all that the human intellect contrives, and the human hand executes, was exhibited during a period of six months, for the instruction and delight of assembled millions.

The conduct of these millions was, of itself, one of the most remarkable features of this great event. The perfect order and decorum which prevailed, the enlightened interest and ready appreciation which were displayed, afforded the most conclusive refutation of the prejudice which regarded the industrious masses of our English nation with mistrust, and represented them as rude, destitute of refinement, insensible to the humanising influences of art, and incapable of rational and enlightened enjoyment.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 afforded a conclusive proof, by the enlightened interest and ready appreciation which were displayed, that the people of England were prepared to receive instruction when it was afforded to them, and to embrace whatever opportunities were given for the cultivation of taste and for the development of the instinctive love of the beautiful.

The establishment of this fact, and the recognition of the civilising influences so widely exerted by the Great Exhibition, led to a general feeling, when its removal from Hyde Park became necessary, that some attempt should be made to perpetuate those influences in a more permanent form in another locality.

This undertaking, the inauguration of which your Majesty this day honours with your presence, originated in this feeling. Private enterprise—appealed to in the interests of civilisation—supplied the funds. The men whose names had acquired European ability in connection with the Crystal Palace of 1851, placed their services at the disposal of the Directors in their respective departments. The enlightened patronage of Royalty, the sympathy and support of public opinion, the generous co-operation of distinguished men in science and art, urged on the undertaking, and impressed it with a national character. The liberality of foreign Governments threw open every museum, and afforded facilities never before known for acquiring a complete series of the finest works of ancient and modern art.

Thus aided and encouraged, the original idea expanded into wider dimensions. It was resolved to attempt the creation of a Palace and Park which should be a once fitting ornament of the greatest metropolis of the civilised world, an unrivalled school of art and instrument of education, and a monument worthy the age and of the British empire.

It was hoped to prove that the spirit of a free people cannot only create wealth, extend commerce and colonies, and take the lead in every department of moral and material progress, but can at the same time rival the proudest works of absolute monarchs, lavishing the resources of nations in the decoration of a favourite residence or the embellishment of a chosen capital.

With these views the Directors embraced three leading objects in their undertaking—amusement and recreation, instruction, and commercial utility.

The first object was sought to be attained by the creation of a new Crystal Palace, far exceeding the original structure of 1851 in dimensions and in architectural effect—of a terraced garden and park on a scale of magnificence worthy of the palace, and of a system of fountains and waterworks surpassing anything which the world has yet witnessed.

The educational object embraces a complete historical illustration of the arts of sculpture and architecture from the earliest works of Egypt and Assyria down to modern times, comprising casts of every celebrated statue in the world, and restorations of some of its most remarkable monuments.

In science, geology, ethnology, zoology, and botany receive appropriate illustrations—the principle of which had been to combine scientific accuracy with popular effect; and in its ultimate development the Directors are bold enough to look forward to the Crystal Palace of 1854 becoming an illustrated encyclopædia of this great and varied universe, where every art and every science may find a place, and where every visitor may find something to interest, and be taught through the medium of the eye to receive impressions, kindling a desire for knowledge, and awakening instincts of the beautiful.

Combined with art and science, industry receives its due representation. The Industrial Exhibition is based on principles of commercial utility, taught by the experience of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The advantage to national interests of a place where the best products of different industries and localities could be seen and appreciated was no less manifest than the importance to individual producers of such an unrivalled means of publicity, and the conveniences to buyers and sellers of such a world's fair for the exhibition and inspection of goods, and the transaction of mutual business.

The Crystal Palace of 1854 will perpetuate those advantages under regulations suited to the permanent character of the Industrial Exhibition. As in 1851, the doors will be thrown open freely for the products of all nations; and the presence of so many distinguished representatives of foreign Governments, on this occasion, affords a gratifying proof that enlightened men throughout the world are alive to the advantages of such common centres of friendly union, both to the arts of industry and to the highest interests of peace and civilisation.

Such, ma, it please your Majesty, is a brief outline of the objects which the promoters of this undertaking have proposed to realise. It will be apparent that the comprehensiveness of the plan precludes the idea of absolute completeness. The colossal scale of the proposed system of waterworks makes another year requisite to ensure their proper display. The Industrial department being of a permanent character, cannot as in the case of a temporary exhibition, be finished by a given day. The plants and flowers, which will form such a main feature of attraction, require time for their growth. The educational scheme is purposely traced, so as to leave room for future development.

Under these circumstances, the Directors have considered it their duty to throw the Palace and Park open to the public as soon as they are sufficiently completed to enable a fair judgment to be formed how far the undertaking deserves success, and how far it has achieved it.

Your Majesty has heard the statement of the motives in which this enterprise originated, and of the principles on which it has been conducted; it rests with your Majesty now to judge whether the performance equals the promise, and whether the Palace and Park, with their varied contents which surround us, are worthy to be considered—what the Directors, whose organ I am, would think their highest praise—a legitimate offspring of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and an appropriate development of one of the noblest ideas of modern civilisation.

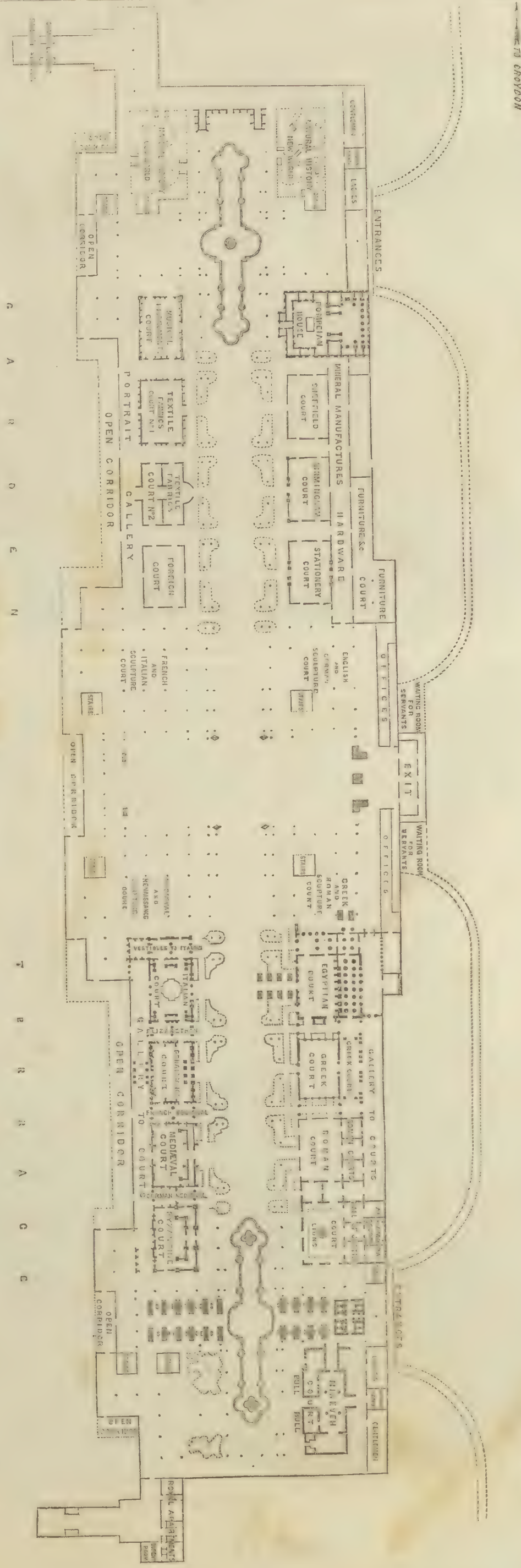
To this address the Queen made the following gracious reply:—

I receive with much pleasure the loyal and dutiful address which you have presented to me upon the present occasion.

It is a source of the highest gratification to myself and to the Prince

GROUND-PLAN OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND GARDENS, AT SYDENHAM.

1 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 325 350 375 400 425 450 475 500 525 550 575 600 625 650 675 700 725 750 775 800 825 850 875 900 925 950 975 1000 FEET.





OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

my Consort, to find that the Great Exhibition of 1851, which was so happily inaugurated under our auspices, suggested the idea of this magnificent undertaking, which has produced so noble a monument of the genius, science, and enterprise of my subjects.

It is my earnest wish and hope that the bright anticipations which have been formed as to its future destiny may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be completely realised; and that this wonderful structure, and the treasures of art and knowledge which it contains, may long continue to elevate and instruct, as well as to delight and amuse, the minds of all classes of my people.

Mr. Fuller then, as Managing Director, presented her Majesty with a series of gold medals, struck by Messrs. J. R. Pinches and Co., to commemorate the opening. Mr. Laing then successively introduced Sir Joseph Paxton, Messrs. Owen Jones, Digby Wyatt, S. Phillips, Fergusson, Professor Owen, and Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, Dr. Latham,

Professor Forbes, supported by Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Tomkins, who had the honour of presenting Handbooks of their respective departments to her Majesty.

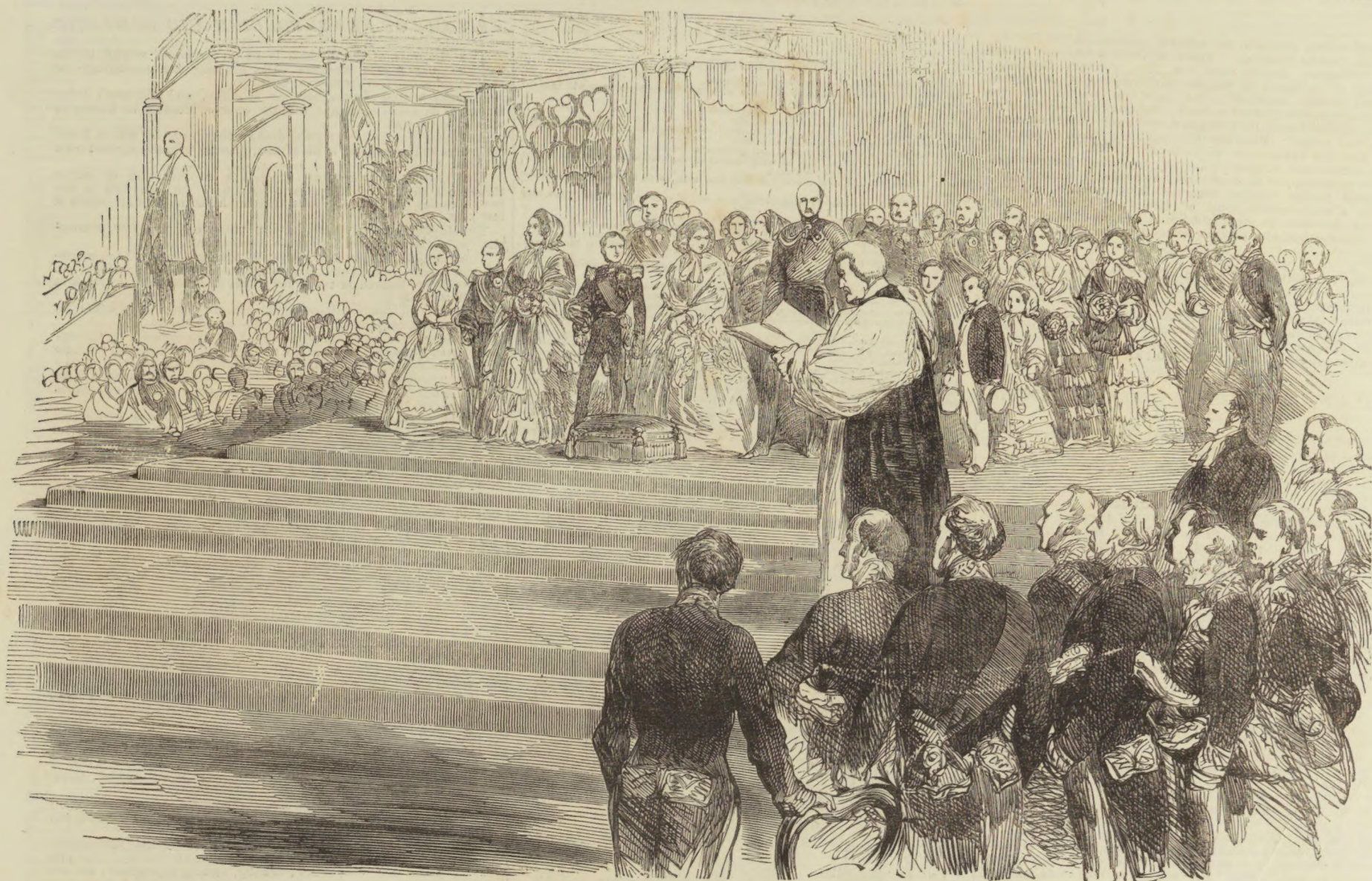
A spontaneous burst of cheering was elicited by the marked graciousness with which the Queen received Sir Joseph Paxton. Mr. Digby Wyatt, too, achieved a decided success by the graceful manner in which he ascended the Dais, presented his Handbook, and descended the short but difficult steep of the temporary throne. It was his second triumph that day, when, for the first time, his beautiful series of Courts were clearly seen. But some others, who had had less practice, or possessed less presence of mind, advanced with considerable timidity, retreated in great trepidation, and, more by good fortune than by skill, reached the floor on their legs, without pity from the spectators, who seemed to enjoy the interlude of awkwardness as a relief from the

monotony of seeing a number of speeches delivered;—hear one word they could not!

When the last book had been delivered, the procession of Directors, contractors, and officers, was formed and set out: the Queen and Prince, immediately preceded by Mr. Fuller, the Managing Director, attended by Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Laing, and followed by the King of Portugal, the Royal Family, the Duke of Oporto, and their respective suites; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Cabinet Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, and the Foreign Ministers, proceeded down the south arm of the Nave, between a living hedge of fair faces, crowned with bonnets which were perfect gardens of flowers. Amid a rising surge of cheers, the Queen proceeded round the marble basin, still dry, adorned by Osler's Crystal Fountain, and past the screen, where a statue of Victoria forms the central figure



OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—WAITING FOR THE QUEEN.



OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE ARCHBISHOP'S PRAYER.

of the complete line of the Sovereigns of England; and then along the east front, back to the Central Transept, where, diverging into the open corridor, there her Majesty paused to admire the terraces, gardens, and landscape, which were, on that bright, clear day, to be seen in full perfection; and then on, across the avenue of sphinxes and date-palms which lead to the huge Egyptian gods, up to the Northern Fountain, where bronze groups, by Monti, uncovered for the first time that day, elicited a spontaneous murmur of admiration as they came upon the view of the non-official personages of the procession; and so, past the indescribably magnificent Alhambra Court, and the severer beauties of Greek and Norman art enshrined in the richest flowering shrubs, the Queen resumed her place upon the Dais, and the procession again clustered round the temporary throne, while the multitude crowding the surrounding seats cheered long and loud. Then followed the simple grand music of the Hundredth Psalm, all standing uncovered—seldom can it have been performed with more solemn, intense effect. Then his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing forward on the left of the Throne, offered up the following prayer:—

Almighty and everlasting God! who dost govern all things both in heaven and earth, incline Thine ear, we entreat Thee, to Thy people, which call upon Thee, and graciously receive our prayers. Without Thee nothing is strong, nothing is holy. "Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost who build it." And now we entreat Thee to bless the work which we have accomplished in this place, and to render it the means of promoting Thy glory. May those who admire the wonders of nature which are here displayed be taught to perceive in those the vigour of that creative wisdom by which all things fulfil the purposes which they are designed to serve; enable those who survey the wonders of art and industry which surround them, to remember that it is by Thee that knowledge is increased, and science made to minister to the benefit and comfort of mankind; for the spirit of man is from Thee, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding; therefore, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be all the praise." While we contemplate the remains of former ages and the monuments of ancient greatness, enable us to profit by the examples they afford of the instability of earthly things, and ever to bear in mind that according to Thy providence nations flourish or decay; that Thou hast but to give the word, and the richest may become poor, and the proudest be levelled into dust. Therefore, O Lord, we entreat Thee so to regulate the thoughts of our hearts, that they

may not be lifted up, that we forget the Lord our God, as if our power or the might of our hands had gotten us this wealth. It cometh of Thine hand, and is all Thine own; both riches and honour come of Thee; and Thou reignest over all, and in Thy hand it is to make great and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, O Lord, we thank Thee, and praise Thy glorious name, and beseech Thee to grant that the many blessings vouchsafed to our nation may dispose our hearts to serve Thee more faithfully, and in all that we undertake to seek Thy honour and glory. Above all, teach us to use the earthly blessings Thou givest us richly to enjoy, that they may not withdraw our affections from those heavenly things that Thou hast prepared for those that love and serve Thee through the merits and mediation of Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, in whose prevailing name and words we further call on Thee.

The Archbishop concluded with the Lord's Prayer.

Then the orchestra performed the "Hallelujah" chorus. We dare not attempt to describe the effect of that overpowering, simple, solemn strain, performed in such a place, after such a scene.

The Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Breadalbane, by her Majesty's command, then declared the Palace open.

The National Anthem again resounded from the 1800 musicians



LAUNCH OF "THE ESK," AT MILLWALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Her Majesty retired, and in a few minutes appeared in the Corridor, east of the Central Transept. There, in front, a line was formed by the Coldstream Guards and the Hon. Artillery Company; behind, tens of thousands of anxious loyal subjects of all degrees. Again loud shouts resounded; the carriages dashed up, the scarlet-coated outriders, pranced in front. The standard-bearer saluted, the soldiers presented arms, the carriages dashed away, and the ceremony of the day was ended! Meanwhile the multitude within dispersed to begin the day's first examination of the Crystal Palace.

And so, without one accident, ended the day which launched and entrusted to public support an undertaking of a most remarkable and unprecedented nature, whether regarded in an artistic, an educational, or a commercial point of view: not perfect by any means—open, doubtless, to much criticism in matters of detail—but a wonderful advance upon any previous attempt to amuse and educate the people.

GUIDES TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Under the title of Crystal Palace Library, a series of small volumes, varying in price from three-pence to eighteen-pence, has been prepared and issued under the sanction of the Directors, by individuals connected with the undertaking, or gentlemen engaged to illustrate particular branches, of which their previous pursuits had rendered them competent to treat. We are obliged to defer any critical notice of them till our next.

LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S SCREW STEAM-SHIP, "ESK."

The launch of her Majesty's screw steam-ship the *Esk*, corvette, of 21 guns, designed in the office of the Surveyor of the Navy, and built by Messrs. John Scott Russell and Co., took place at Millwall, on Monday last. Great crowds were collected on both sides of the river to witness the ceremony, which excited unusual interest, from the fact of the *Esk* being the first war steamer ever launched with all her machinery on board. Among the spectators were the Queen's Advocate and Lady Harding, Sir Robert Price, Bart., M.P.; Sir David Brewster, Professor Willis, Captain Washington, R.N.; Mr. Chatfield, Master Shipwright; Mr. Monchett, Store Receiver; Mr. Pearce, Master Attendant of Deptford Dockyard; Mr. Rice, Master Shipwright; Mr. Gottlieb, Store Receiver; Mr. Atherton, Civil Engineer of Woolwich Dockyard; and Mr. Baker, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Robinson, Directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and the Secretary of the Company, together with a number of scientific men.

The ceremony of naming was performed by Miss Martin, daughter of Captain Martin, C.B., Superintendent of Deptford Dockyard, who some time ago christened the *Hannibal*, 91 screw steam-ship, at Deptford. At half-past two she was conducted by Mr. John Scott Russell to the bow of the ship, where a bottle of champagne was suspended, ornamented with wreaths of roses, pelargoniums, and calceolarias. At the appointed signal, the bottle was let fall and broke instantly, and the fine vessel glided down triumphantly into the water, amidst the cheers of the spectators on the shore and the workmen on board, which were re-echoed lustily by the passengers of an emigrant ship which happened to be passing at the time.

The *Esk* is intended to join the Baltic fleet as soon as she can be got ready for service. She is built of wood, after the model of the *Highflyer*, and has only been on the stocks ten months. Her dimensions are:—Length between the perpendiculars, 192 feet; length of the keel for tonnage, 167 feet 3 inches; breadth, extreme to outside walls, 36 feet 4 inches; breadth for tonnage, 36 feet; breadth, moulded, 35 feet 4 inches; depth in hold, 22 feet 8 inches. Her tonnage is 1153 39-24, and her horse power 250.

After the ceremony a splendid collation was given to upwards of four hundred persons, specially invited by Messrs. Scott Russell and Co. A large room in the work-yard was fitted up for the occasion. The band of the Artillery Company, which played during the earlier part of the day's entertainment, was in attendance throughout, and the proceedings terminated with several speeches and toasts. The healths of the Queen, of Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, were proposed by Mr. John Scott Russell, and received with demonstrations; and the health of the hospitable entertainer himself was boisterously responded to on all sides.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE EASTERN COMMISSARIAT.

Letters from Constantinople announce that the porter and other "good things" so long promised and so long withheld were about to make their appearance, to the great delight of our countrymen. Previous to the departure of the troops from Scutari, a general order, part of which consists of an extract from a Treasury minute, was issued amid great cheers. It is to the following effect:—"The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, conceiving that the efficiency of the troops proceeding on special service to Turkey would be promoted by offering them the means of purchasing the articles of diet to which they have been accustomed in England, in addition to their ordinary rations of bread and meat, have given directions that supplies (the quantities and prices are specified in a tabular statement accompanying the document) should be purchased and consigned to Commissary-General Filder, in consideration of the nature of the service in which the troops under Lord Raglan's command are likely to be employed. The articles are to be supplied at their nearest whole sale cost and free of duty, the public bearing the expense incurred for freight, packages, &c." and a suggestion is made to Lord Raglan that, in order that the privilege of purchasing these articles at a reduced price may not be converted to any other purpose than the soldier's benefit, his Lordship should fix (more especially with respect to the beer) a limit to the quantity to be allowed to both officers and men, and devise means for ensuring, as far as possible, that the allowance is *bona fide* for the use of each individual for whom it is drawn.

In accordance with the above objects, Lord Raglan has issued a set of regulations to the purport subjoined:—

1. That each regiment be provided with a convenient tent, in which to deposit the stores in camp. 2. That a set of weights and measures be provided for each of the camp stores by the commissary. 3. That a regimental committee, consisting of a captain and two subalterns, be appointed to manage the same, and to superintend the distribution, with a steady sergeant under them, assisted by a private if necessary. 4. That the committee be allowed to draw, on the requisition of the president, from the commissary twice a week such quantities of the different articles specified in the schedule as they can conveniently take over, or may be likely to require for three or four days. 5. Tea, sugar, and such other articles as are usually required for the soldiers' meals, are to be paid for out of the charge for messing; but beer, porter, tobacco, &c., will be stopped daily from the pocket money of the men. 6. A pint of porter shall constitute the limit of daily issue to each man; that he be confined to those who desire it, and who enter their names on a list (to be kept by the captain for that purpose) before ten o'clock on the day on which it is to be drawn. 7. That the issue of beer or porter to the men be made at the dinner hour, and at no other hour except in the case of those who may have been on duty at the dinner-hour, when it shall be issued to them as soon as they come off duty; that issued to the officers be confined to one specified hour, which shall be named by the commanding officer; and that the store be kept under direction of the committee for the sale of all other articles. 8. That all money received at the store be paid over to the committee every morning, and by the committee to the paymaster at the end of every monthly period, to be by him remitted to the commissary, with the sums charged on the daily requisitions of the captains of companies.

These regulations, evidently conducive as they are to the benefit of the men themselves, are said to have given general satisfaction. There is, amongst some of the "thirsty souls" of the force, a desire that the maximum of beer should be extended; but amongst the obstacles is the necessity of harbouring supplies which, when the army is in active service, cannot be transferred from place to place with quite as much facility as from a London brewery to the cellars of the tavern-keeper.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.—The Assistant-Judge, on taking his seat at the Middlesex Court on Tuesday observed that it was stated on the previous night, by Mr. Fitzroy, in the House of Commons, that 1194 tickets of leave had been granted to convicts, of which three only had been revoked. This was a cheering view of the system; but it should not be forgotten that the committals for theft, which for the last few years had been gradually decreasing, were, since the establishment of the ticket-of-leave system, frightfully on the increase. The committals for this county alone for the present year up to the 12th of June exceeded by upwards of 400 the number committed in the same period last year. He did not by any means intend to say that this increase was caused by the ticket system; but it was, to say the least of it, a remarkable coincidence.

A general strike of the Nottingham joiners has taken place within the last ten days. They refuse to be employed by members who use machine-made mouldings.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. Gloucester.—It shall appear among our Enigmas.
COSTANS, and C. A. W. of Birkenhead.—Look at the position again, and you will soon see your error.
R. F. D. Lisbon.—They shall be reported next week.
M. E. COOPER.—We do not understand the game.
H. of Cambridge, DELTA, WITNES, S. R. T.—The Problems by these contributors are either too simple, or are deficient in constructive skill.
CHURCHILL RURE.—Not nearly equal to your previous production.
C. W. and R. R. W.—You can have as many Queens on the board at the same time as you march Pawns to the adverse Royal rank.
SIGNOR D. is thanked for his attention, and shall hear from us on the subject of his letter speedily.
V. H. A. L. Brussels.—An acknowledgment of the receipt of your welcome packet has been dispatched.
M. de R. Paris.—Full particulars shall be forwarded in a few days.
ENQUIRER.—1. The duties of Secretary to the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association, are performed for the time by some active member of the place where the annual meeting is appointed to be held. The Secretary for the present meeting is Mr. Morton Sparks, of Liverpool.
F. P. M.—Apply to the Secretary of the St. George's Chess-club, 53, St. James-street, Piccadilly.
A. T. SIGISMUND, and others.—The forthcoming gathering of Chess-players at Liverpool is likely to be the most numerous the association has ever had. The amateurs in Yorkshire are likely to muster in great force; and, from the spirit shown by Manchester and the neighbouring towns last year, there is no doubt whatever that the Lancashire amateurs will do their duty.
ARRAGON.—It is the work of Vicent (1495), that we never yet met with any person who had seen a copy. It is not improbable that some day a copy may be discovered in one of the old Spanish libraries; and, whenever this happens, the book will fetch a great price.
2. The first edition of Lopez was published at Alcalá (1561). It was translated into Italian by Tarsia, and published in Venice (1584). 3. The Catalogue of Chess Literature by Anton von Schmitt is the most copious account of Chess books we at present possess; but it is imperfect, and very inaccurate. You should consult Massmann, who is a much more reliable authority.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 535, by Murphy, R. W. B. Ellesmere, Woolverstone, Inigo, Phil Paveh, G. P. Verax Bonnardier, Curtius, G. Lipus, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 537, by Gamma of Shrewsbury, J. P., G. Lipus, Quixote, H. P. H. M. A. Harrow Boy, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 538 by Alpha, J. P. M. P. Brigadier, T. W. P., are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Regina, Miles, T. P. C. B. G., Mrs. Pluicoddy, Woolverstone, are correct. All others are wrong.
* * * Any amateur desirous of a game at Chess by correspondence, may meet with an opponent by addressing to L. A. C., Mr. Doughty's, Young-street, Kensington.

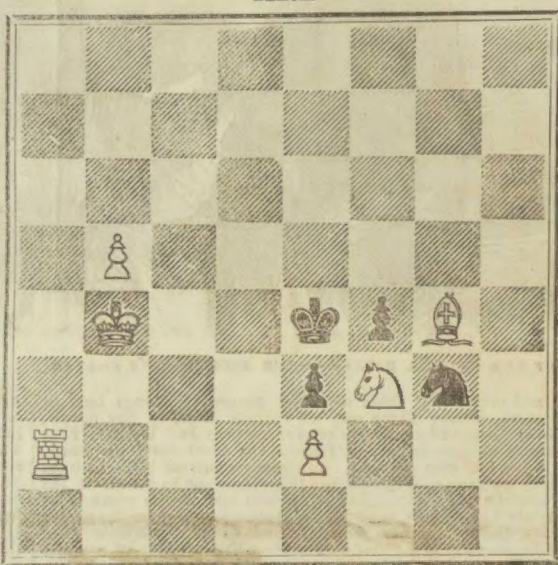
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 536.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to Kt 2nd P moves 3. Kt takes B Mate.
2. Q to Q R 4th (ch) K takes Q

PROBLEM No. 539.

An elegant little end-game, by J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Mr. STAUNTON gives Mr. WYVILL, M.P., the Pawn and Move.
(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	26. Q B to K Kt 5th	K to Q B 2nd (k)
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	27. Q B takes Kt	Q R to K sq
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K B 3rd	28. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q R to K 7th
(a)	(b)	29. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3d(ch)
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt takes Q P	30. K to R sq	B to 5th
5. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	31. Q R to his 2nd	P to Q R 4th
6. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th	32. P to K B 4th	Q R to K 6th
7. Q takes P (c)	P to Q B 3rd	33. K R to Q sq	P takes Q Kt P
8. K B to Q B 4th	Q to her Kt 3rd	34. K R takes B	P to Q Kt 6th
9. Q to K 4th	K B to Q B 4th	35. P takes P (l)	K R takes R
10. Castles	Kt to K 2nd	36. P to K B 5th (m)	Q R to K 8th (ch)
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to her B 2nd	37. K to Kt 2nd	K R takes B (ch)
12. Q to K B 4th (d)	K R to K B sq	38. K to B 2nd	Q R to K Kt 8th
13. Q to K Kt 5th	K R to K B 4th	39. R to K 2nd	Q R to K Kt 7th
(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
14. Q takes K Kt P	Q takes K P	40. K to his sq	K to Q 3rd (o)
15. B to K B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq	41. R to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
16. Q takes Q	B takes Q	42. P to K B 6th	Q R to K 8th (ch)
17. Kt to Q R 4th	B to Q Kt 5th	43. K to his 2nd	Q R to K 7th (ch)
18. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q R 4th	44. K to Q 3rd	R takes B
19. P to K R 4th	P to Q 4th	45. P takes R	R takes P
20. Q B to K Kt 5th	R to K B 4th (g)	46. P to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
(f)	(g)	47. R to K 7th	P to Q Kt 3rd
21. K B to K R 5th	P to K R 3rd	48. P to K B 7th	P to K B 4th
22. P to K Kt 4th (h)	R to K 4th	49. K to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th (ch)
23. Q B takes K R P	Q B takes K Kt P	50. K to K 3rd	P takes P
(g)	(h)	51. P takes P	K takes P
24. B takes B	R to K 5th	52. K to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
25. P to K B 3rd	R takes Kt		

And after a few more moves the game was drawn.

(a) Undoubtedly a very troublesome move, subjecting Black to the Ray Lopez attack under most disadvantageous circumstances, from his being without the protection of the K B Pawn.
(b) In a subsequent game, to test the strength of the attack in all ways, Black took the Q P with Pawn here, but got a very bad position by the capture.
(c) P to K 6th would have given White a fine attack, but the move made is, perhaps, sounder.
(d) This affords Black temporary relief.
(e) Black is now enabled to exchange Queens, and free his game considerably.
(f) But for this his other Bishop would have been in danger immediately.
(g) Black remarked here that he had transposed his moves; he intended to play the P to K R 3rd, which would have given him time and the attack.
(h) Well played.
(i) This was not sufficiently considered, and ought to have lost the game.
(j) It is impossible to save the Kt; and this is Black's only chance of getting something in return.
(k) The best move. If he had taken Rook with Rook, he would have found it difficult to save the game.
(l) The present position is evidently played on both sides without very much consideration; but, if not so instructive as an accurately-conducted contest, it is, perhaps, more amusing from the fluctuations in fortune which it exhibits.
(m) But a few moves since the game was almost ten to one in White's favour. The scale preponderates considerably now upon the side of his opponent.
(n) Had Black exchanged Rooks at this moment, instead of risking this super-refined manoeuvre, he must have won by brute force in the end.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 875.—By Mr. J. PHENIX.

White: K at K B 8th, Q at K B 2nd, Rs at Q R 3rd and 7th, Bs at K R 6th and 7th, Kts at Q B 2nd and Q R 8th, Ps at K R 4th and K Kt 4th.
Black: K at K B 3rd, Q at K B 6th, Rs at K R 8th and Q B 8th, B at Q R 8th, Kts at Q B 3rd and Q Kt 3rd, Ps at Q 2nd and Q 6th.
White to play, and mate four moves.

No. 876.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at Q B 5th, R at K Kt 8th, B at Q B 8th, Kt at Q Kt 6th, Ps at Q 4th, Q Kt 2nd and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q R 4th, B at K B 4th, Kt at K R 3rd, Ps at Q R 3rd, Q Kt 6th, Q B 3rd, and Q 4th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

NORTHERN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the members of this association is appointed to be held on the 23rd and 24th of the present month, and no efforts, we are sure, will be wanting on the part of the Liverpool Amateurs to render it one of the most attractive gatherings the society has yet held. In the list of distinguished players invited to be present, we are glad to see the name of Mr. Lewis. This is a compliment to which Mr. L. is well entitled, and the presence of the veteran writer and player, will be hailed with pleasure by every true votary of the game.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Empress of the French is to go for some weeks to the baths of Biarritz, near Bayonne. The Emperor will accompany her thither before going to the camp at Boulogne.

Kossuth visited Nottingham on Monday, and addressed large audiences on topics connected with the cause of freedom in Europe as affected by the war.

An order has just been published in Hungary, by which fixed residences will be assigned to the gipsies, in order to make agriculturalists of them.

The Government returns show the consumption of sugar throughout the United Kingdom to have been 2000 tons less in the month ending the 5th May, than that in the corresponding month of last year.

The Japanese utterly deny having made any treaty or concessions whatever, to or with the Russian Government.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has written a pastoral letter, prescribing public prayers for the purpose of drawing down the blessings of Heaven on the Allied armies of France and England in the pending war.

The vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne has proposed a scheme for building ten new schools in that town, at a cost of £20,000.

The recent tempestuous winds felled to the ground, in Stowepark, the most magnificent oak on the estate. The measured estimate of its workable timber is 1000 feet, and its value £100.

Immense deposits of guano are said to have been discovered on the Gallapagos Island, off the coast of Ecuador, situated half way between San Francisco and Cape Horn.

Mr. G. Forster, a sharebroker in Liverpool, was committed for trial, on Monday, on a charge of stealing a £1000 bank post-bill from the Borough Bank of Liverpool.

A steamer, called the *Plymouth Rock*, and measuring 345 feet in length, was launched at New York, the other day.

The following Colonial prelates have been living in England during the last eighteen months or two years:—Nova Scotia, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Jamaica, Antigua, Guiana, Sydney (deceased), Adelaide, New Zealand, Gibraltar, Cape Town, Natal, Sierra Leone. The Bishop of Calcutta was in England three or four years since.

A brilliant entertainment was given at Washington, on the 24th ult., in honour of the anniversary of the birth of her Majesty. Lord Elgin, all the foreign Ministers, the President, Cabinet, and nearly the entire Congress of the United States, were present.

The market price of Newcastle coals at Constantinople is 70s. to 80s. per ton. A few months ago it was from 20s. to 25s. per ton. Great efforts are making to obtain a sufficient supply from the mines of Erecli, on the Black Sea.

Two children were nearly poisoned the other day by chewing morsels of glazed visiting-cards with which they had been playing.

A first experiment of the electric telegraph was made on the 5th between Madrid and Guadalajara, and was perfectly successful.

The American Senate have voted a gold medal to the officers of the British steam-frigate *Virago*, and 100 dollars to each of her crew, for rescuing Lieut. Strain and his party.

The resources of the fishing grounds on the eastern coast of New South Wales are about to be tested by a joint-stock company, under a vigorous management.

The Vicar of Peterborough has commenced a system of open air preaching, and announces his intention to persevere in it during the summer months.

The guests of the Clarendon, one of the most fashionable hotels in New York, are now waited upon by female waiters. The girls are selected for their neat habits; healthy, cleanly appearance; and are dressed in plain uniform.

A party of nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen of Dover and its vicinity, arrived in Paris on Tuesday evening, for a week's sojourn. Their object being to visit the public institutions and places of note, they had been honoured by his Excellency Count Walewski, the French Ambassador at London, with a letter to the Minister of the Interior at Paris, with a view to facilitate their wishes.

The redemption of the Public Debt of the United States is gradually going on at the rates adopted by the Treasury. The terms proposed are highly satisfactory to the holders, who realise a premium of 23 per cent on stock that was originally issued at par.

A Parliamentary return published the other day shows that thirty soldiers were flogged in the United Kingdom during the year 1853. No regiment was more than one man thus punished, with the exception of the 40th and the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, in each of which there were two.

Marshal Prince Paskiewitch, Generals Lüders, Chruleff, Nachimoff, Dannenberg, and other military notabilities of the Russian army, are all said to be suffering from fever, the effect of the exhalations from the marshy regions where they are encamped.

The *Great Britain* steamer, which sailed from Liverpool on Monday for Port Phillip, took out about 450 adults and 90 children as passengers, besides £30,000 specie in gold.

Large numbers of hardworking, steady, industrious persons have lately arrived in Australia from Germany; and an agency has been opened to encourage and aid the movement, on the principle of "assisted emigration."

The health of the Pope is said to be declining rapidly, and the affairs of State are more than ever in the hands of Cardinal Antonelli, who, they say, is already looking towards the Papal chair.

In the Fermoy Union (county Cork) there were 720 paupers in the workhouse last board-day, which was only one-half the number in the house at the close of the corresponding week in 1852.

There is a rumour of a mercantile failure in the worsted trade, with liabilities in Bradford to the extent of £100,000.

In a recent steam-boat explosion, at San Francisco, it was proved that the engineer, who was killed, had fastened an ear over the safety-valve of the boiler in order to make more steam.

M. A. Vivien, ex-Minister of Justice and Minister of Public Works in 1848, died the other day at Paris.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that it was rumoured the Russian Government intend making a loan in Holland.

The *Dundalk Democrat* describes the emigration which is taking place from the port of Drogheda as so extensive as to threaten the depopulation of the country in a very few years.

The *Cheapside*, which arrived from Sydney a few days ago, brought seven bales of New South Wales cotton.

M. Edienne Arago, brother of the illustrious astronomer, who fled from France in consequence of having taken part in the affair of June 13, 1848, has just received orders from the Belgian Government—he is charged with plotting against the French Government—to quit Belgium in ten days.

The first shot fired at the bombardment of Odessa was by a Nelson, the younger brother of the present Earl.

Captain Yelverton, of the *Arrogant*, is the son of John Joseph Henry, Esq., of Straffan, and of Emily Elizabeth, sister to the Duke of Leinster. On his marriage in 1854 with the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, widow of the second Marquis of Hastings, he assumed the surname of Yelverton.

The latest Sydney advices report the sailing of vessels to London, now on their way, with gold-dust worth about one million and a quarter sterling on board.

The cholera has again made its appearance in Glasgow: eighteen cases had occurred within four days, and a number of deaths.

A private of the 41st Regiment, Templemore, died suddenly, while on guard, last week. At an inquest on his body, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that he had died from the pressure of the stock.

The projected Roman Catholic University is making way. The total sum contributed for it amounts to £50,000.

The carpet of the saloon in the steamer which brought over the King of Portugal is tapestry, containing illustrated scenes from "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

There is at present a vessel in the Thames, about to sail with goods to Melbourne, of no more than forty seven tons burden.

The King of Naples has prohibited the export of sulphur from Sicily to any port of any of the belligerent nations.

A fugitive slave, in the employ of Clark and Pond, millers, at Fulton, New York, sent a barrel of specimen flour to Queen Victoria. Soon afterwards he received an autograph letter from the Queen, acknowledging the receipt of the flour, and enclosing 300 dollars in return.

An extensive strike for higher wages has taken place among the labourers employed in the drainage works in King's County. Several cases of incendiarism have occurred since the strike began.

The Rev. P. Campbell, of Caputh, has been appointed Professor of Greek, in King's College, Aberdeen.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* says, that there is in the possession of Mr. Charles Martin, of Fordham, a pair of gloves, reputed to have been worn by Oliver Cromwell. They are made of strong beaver, richly fringed with heavy drab silk fringe, and reach half-way between the wrist and the elbow.

SHIRTS.—E. LODGE and Co.'s SHIRTS
 (Long-Registered) surpass all others in three requisites, viz., softness of fit, material, and moderate price. 81s. for 3s. or 81s. for 4s. Strongly recommended.—Address, 16 and 18, Strand, opposite the Golden Cross, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS for BOATING and MORNING
 Wear in all the New Designs and Colours, 20s. and 26s. the Half Dozen. Improved shape 31s. 6d. the Half Dozen. Patterns, drawings, &c., free on receipt of two stamps. RODGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS (IMPROVED), 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d.
 the Half Dozen. They are cut upon a new principle and are the best fitting and wearing Shirts extant. Drawings, prices, and full particulars gratis, and post free, RODGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New Coloured
 Shirtings, in every variety of Colours.—Upwards of 200 different styles for making FORD'S BUREKA SHIRTS, including Sprigs, Spots, Stripes, &c., sent post free on receipt of six stamps. Price 27s. the half dozen; if washed and ready for use, 29s. List of Prices and mode of self-measurement sent post-free.—Richard Ford, 38, Foultry.

L. LODGE and SON, SHIRT TAILORS, 53
 Oxford-street (Established 1804), confidently invite gentlemen requiring SHIRTS to their NEWLY-FITTED DEPARTMENT, being now in a position to offer the most perfect fitting Shirt, combined with excellence of quality, at lower prices than any other house in London. A great variety of new Parisian styles in coloured shirtings.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.
CAPPER and WATERS having given great attention to perfecting this Shirt, can recommend it for fitting with a PRECISION and EASE hitherto unattained. Any gentleman can have the Corazza, or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures taken tight—1. Round the Neck; 2. Round the Chest; 3. Round the Waist; 4. Round the Wrist; 5. the Height of the Wearer. Excellent Cotton Shirts, with Frills, Collars, and W. sets of fine Linen, 6s. to 12s. each. Good Linen Shirts, of various finishes, 10s. to 25s. each. Additional, for Dress or Embroidered Fronts, 2s. to 10s. each. 26, Regent-street, St. James's, London.

BEST SPERM CANDLES, 1s. 6d. per lb.;
 Composites, 8s., 8d., 9d., and 10d.; Moulds, 9d.; Store Candles, 8d., 9d., 10d., and 11d.; per cwt. 100 lbs. each. At M. P. DAVIES and SON'S, 63, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

JONES'S FLESH SOAP for the TOILET
 produces a healthy action on the Pores and leaves the Skin delicately soft. In Tablets, containing the purest WAX. JONES and SONS, Wax and Tallow Chandlers, near the Turpinke, Islington.

GROUX'S IMPROVED SOAP COMPANY.
 The celebrated TOILET SOAPS, recommended by Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., for the skin, and Household Cleansing Soaps, in bars and tablets, may be obtained of all respectable Chemists, Oilmen, &c.; and at 102, New Bond-street, and 17, Billiter-street, City. Wholesale Warehouses, No. 20, Minories.

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.—Recom-
 mended as the best for producing a Clear and Healthy Skin; being the OLD YELLOW SOAP, made expressly for the purpose, of the best materials, and not scented. Sold only in Shilling packets, of either four, six, or eight, containing eight squares.—BRECKNELL, TURNER and SONS, Wax and Tallow Chandlers, near the Turpinke, Islington. Also, to her Majesty, Beville, 31, Haymarket, London. Observe, each tablet and square is stamped, "Brecknell's Skin Soap."

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.
 DEWDNEY begs to inform ladies or gentlemen resident in town, or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same, carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. All illustrated book sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.—SPARKES
 HALL'S WHITE KID and WHITE SATIN SHOES are now REDUCED to 4s. 6d. per pair, and he begs to assure ladies that the quality is first-rate. It is his intention, this season to offer his best French Morocco, kid, bronze, and satin shoes, at one uniform price, viz., 4s. 6d. per pair; and for the half-dozen, 26s. Every size kept ready made, in boots, shoes, and overshoes for ladies and children. N.B.—An Illustrated Price List sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of Two Penny Postage Stamp. SPARKES HALL, Elastic Bootmaker to the Queen and the Royal Family, 308, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

LADIES are invited to inspect SPARKES
 HALL'S STOCK of SATIN and KID SHOES, which will be found well assorted and in good taste. He begs to announce a very great reduction in price, which he has recently effected by improvements in the cutting out and manufacture of boots and shoes, which now enable him to offer three pairs of shoes for the price of two. The quality of his boots and shoes has always been the best, and he pledges himself that it shall continue to be so. In future, his French Morocco, kid, bronze, and satin shoes will be of one uniform price—viz., 4s. 6d. per pair, of any size or colour. Elastic Boots, in black and colours, for the present season. Ladies' and Children's shoes, with kid linings, 8s. 6d. per pair. Enamelled and Camlet Over shoes, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. SPARKES HALL, Elastic Boot-maker to the Queen and the Royal Family, 308, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution. N.B. An Illustrated Price List sent free to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of two postage-stamps.

AMERICAN PEACHES.—This excellent
 Fruit, perfectly fresh, and of the finest flavour, we are now importing from the United States, hermetically sealed in jars and cans. Those in jars, preserved in brandy, at the reduced price of 5s. 6d. per dozen, in cans, 4s. 6d. per dozen. They will be forwarded to all parts of the country, on the receipt of a Post-office order for the amount. Sold, with every variety of American goods, at the American Warehouse, by LEFAVOUR and CO. (formerly ROGERS and CO.), 546, New Oxford-street.

BEDDING.—ECONOMY, DURABILITY,
 and COMFORT.—THE GERMAN SPRING and FRENCH MATTRESSES make the most elastic and softest bed. A price list of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts, sent free. Bedsteads.—Arabian, Four-poster, and other styles, in kid, hoganey, &c.; patent iron and brass Bedsteads of the most improved principles. Cribs, cots, &c.; Bed-room Furniture of every description. J. and S. STEER, Bedding, Bedstead, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 13, Oxford-street, London.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND.—CREWS'
 RINSING LIQUID, used in all laundries, effectually restores and fixes colours which are now destroyed in washing. Twenty drops of the liquid are sufficient for one gallon of rinsing-water. Sold in bottles, at 6d. and 9d. each, by all chemists and oilmen in the United Kingdom. Manufacturer, Commercial Wharf, Mile-end, London.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S NEW WRITING
 PAPER, made from Straw, is invaluable to rapid writers. It has a hard and smooth surface, can be written upon on both sides, with either metal or quill pen, is much pleasanter to write upon than any other paper, and nearly half the price, being only 3s. per ream. Parkins and Gotto, Paper and Envelope Makers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

PLEASURE IN WRITING.—PARKINS
 and GOTTO'S NEW ELASTIC POST-OFFICE PEN combines the flexibility of the quill with the durability of the hardest tempered steel, and is warranted free from that disagreeable scratch so peculiar to all other metal pens. 6d. per dozen, per post; or, 4s. the gross. Each pen stamped PARKINS and GOTTO, 25, Oxford-street. Filtered Ink, 1s. per bottle.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—The most easy,
 elegant, permanent, and best method of MARKING LINEN, or any other articles without the ink spreading, is with Incoercible Argentine Plates. Any person can use them. Names, 2s.; initials, 1s. 6d. Set of Numbers, 2s. 6d.; crest, 3s. Sent post free, on receipt of stamps, or post order.—FREDERICK WHITEHEAD, Inventor and Sole Maker, 19, Little Queen-street, Holborn.

GAS-FITTING.—GARDNERS' Twelve-
 Guinea Estimates, for ten-roomed houses, includes Chandeliers of the most elegant designs, for dining and drawing-rooms, hall lanterns, library, staircase, kitchen, and bed-rooms—comprising, in all, fifteen lights. Gardners (by appointment, to her Majesty), 453 and 53, Strand, Charing-cross. Manufacturer, James-street. Established 103 years.

THE IMPROVED INFANT PERAMBU-
 LATOR, and all other kinds of CARRIAGES for CHILDREN, manufactured by A. TRIBE, 93, Old-street, St. Luke's, at reduced prices.

BURTON'S Patent PERAMBULATORS.—
 The distinguished patronage, the flattering encomiums, and the increasing demand, are sufficient proof of the utility, economy, and of these fashionable, safe, and elegant carriages, for adults, children, and invalids—propelled from behind by the slightest pressure. Illustrated Circulars. Shipping Orders.—Office, 467, New Oxford-street.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.
 "We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the nursing-bottles introduced by Mr. Benjamin Elam, of 196, Oxford-street, London."—From The Lancet. 7s. 6d. each. The bottle and mouthpiece are stamped with my name and address.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The FRENCH
 MUSLIN COMPANY are now showing specimens of their Muslins and Barges in the Nave of the Crystal Palace, as heretofore. Experienced assistants will be present to take orders.

MR. MECCHI'S ASSISTANTS at the CRY-
 TAL PALACE will attend constantly to receive Orders, and dispose of his Manufactures there. 4, Leadenhall-street, June 10, 1854.

MR. MECCHI having had the honour of supplying the Crystal Palace Company with Table Knives, of a novel and pleasing form, he begs to state that in future he will name them the "Crystal Palace Table Knives," and supply them to the public of a similar quality, in fine Ivory, 30s. per dozen; transparent Ivory, 42s. per dozen. Mr. Mecchi has also the same price for his manufactures, when disposed of at the Crystal Palace, as he does at his establishment in Leadenhall-street. Owners of merchant steamers, hotel-keepers, and all public establishments, will find these Knives far more economical and durable than the usual sort, being on an entirely new construction, and not affected by immersion in hot water.—4, Leadenhall-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Stooping of the
 Shoulders and Contraction of the Chest, or Growing out of one Shoulder, has been removed in many thousand cases in the last ten years by the PATENT CHEST EXPANDER, as manufactured and exhibited by Mr. ALFRED BINYON, 3, of Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street. Full particulars and mode of measurement forwarded on receipt of postage stamp.

SEA BATHING on the HAMPSHIRE
 and DORSETSHIRE COASTS, by the SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—In order to give facilities of communication with several attractive places on these coasts, the most economical watering-places within reach of London, Return Tickets are available for an extended period to Families taking not less than Six First Class, or Eight Second Class Tickets. To Brookhurst, for Lymington, Fresh Water, and Isle of Wight. "Poole" "Bournemouth" "Weymouth" "Wareham" "Poole" "Bournemouth" "Weymouth" "Wareham" The usual amount of Luggage allowed to each Passenger. Omnibuses and Conveyances can be procured upon application to the Station Masters at the above Stations. A Steam-boat plies between Lymington and Yarmouth, being the shortest sea passage to the Isle of Wight, and the beautiful scenery at the back of the island. AKHIBALD SCOTT, Traffic Manager. Waterloo Station, June, 1854.

IMPROVEMENTS in BATHS.—New Patent.
 The PATENT COMBINATION BATH forms a perfect warm, snowier, hip, foot and sponging bath, requiring less water than any other form of bath, with a far more comfortable position. Particulars and prices post-free, or upon application to G. M. HANTLER, Cadogan Baths, 155, Sloane-street; or to J. JACKSON, plumber and bath fitter, 51, Broad-street, Golden-square. Estimates furnished for the fitting up of every description of baths.

PERIODICAL TICKETS.—LONDON
 and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Miles.	Yearly	Six Months	Three Months	Two Months	One Month
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To and from Waterloo Station and					
6 Putney	12 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	2 17 0	0
10 Richmond ..	16 0 0	10 10 0	6 6 0	4 10 0	2 10 0
12 Kew or Brentford ..	16 0 0	10 10 0	6 6 0	4 10 0	2 10 0
16 Twickenham ..	18 0 0	12 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
18 Feltham and Ashford ..	20 0 0	13 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
26 Windsor	24 0 0	14 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
7 Wimbledon ..	15 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 5 0
12 Kingston ..	18 0 0	12 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
14 Hampton Court ..	20 0 0	13 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 10 0
21 Walton or Chertsey ..	22 0 0	14 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	4 10 0
31 Guildford ..	25 0 0	16 0 0	9 12 0	7 7 0	4 15 0
49 Alton and Basingstoke ..	33 0 0	20 0 0	12 12 0	8 15 0	5 15 0

Second Class Tickets about 15 per cent less than the above. Deductions in the case of two or more members of the same family. For further particulars apply to A. MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, Offices, York-road.

TRAVELLERS CAN INSURE
 against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS by the YEAR, for terms of YEARS, or for the whole of LIFE, on application to the Booking Clerks at the Principal Railway Stations, and at the Offices of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, 3, Old Broad-street, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

TOURS in IRELAND in 1854, COMMENC-
 ING 22nd MAY, and TERMINATING 30th SEPTEMBER. The Public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been again entered into by the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company with the principal Railway Companies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, by which First and Second Class

"IRISH TOURIST TICKETS" will be issued at the following stations and prices:—London (Euston Station), Newcastle, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Cardiff, Darlington, Scarborough, 26 10 0 £5 5 0 Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Oxford, .. 5 10 0 4 15 0 York 5 10 0 4 10 0 Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, .. 5 10 0 4 10 0 Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, .. 5 5 0 4 5 0 Derby 5 0 0 4 5 0 Preston 4 10 0 3 15 0 Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield, .. 4 0 0 3 10 0 Liverpool, Chester 4 0 0 3 5 0 These tickets (which in no case are to be forfeited) will be available for one month from the date of issue. They will enable the holder to proceed to Chester, thence to Bangor, Holyhead, and Dublin (by the express boats only); from Dublin to Cork, situated on the picturesque River Lee, and within ten miles of the celebrated harbour, dockyard, and naval station of Queenstown (Cork). From Cork back to Holyhead, and thence by the Kilmory Junction Railway to the famous lakes of Killarney. The tourist can remain as long as convenient to himself at Chester, Bangor (for the inspection of the Britannia Tubular Bridge), Holyhead (the new Refuge and Ocean Steam Harbour), Du'lin, Cork, and Killarney; the only condition being, that his return to the station in England, or to the coast, at which he took his ticket, must not be later than one month from the date of his departure therefrom. Supplemental tickets for Glengariff, Comemara, and the Giant's Causeway. Under arrangements which have been specially and exclusively entered into for the accommodation of English visitors, the holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled (within the month it is available) to have issued to him:—1. At the Offices of the Dublin and Drogheda Company, Amlinestown, Dublin—Dublin to Belfast and back, for his tour to the Giant's Causeway: First-class, £1 8s.; Second-class, £1 2s. Available for seven days. 2. At the Offices of the Midland Great Western Company, Broadstone, Dublin—Dublin to Galway and back, for the Tour to Connemara: First-class, £1 10s.; Second-class, £1 4s. Available for seven days. 3. At Mr. J. Fishbourne's Offices, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin; Railway Station, Kilmory; Imperial Hotel, Cork; and Victoria Hotel, Kilmory.—For the Tour between Cork and Kilmory, via the Cork and Brandon Railway, the Kilmory Ferry, and the Lakes of Gouganebarra and Inchagoleagh, and vice versa, each day (Sundays excepted), 17s. 6d.

THE Public are respectfully informed that,
 early in JULY next, there will be OPENED, at ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner, Piccadilly, an ORIENTAL MUSEUM, or a grand Exhibition of Turkish Curiosities, consisting of the richest and most varied costumes, both ancient and modern, displayed on Wax Figures, life size, executed in the finest style, and illustrative of not only the abolished institution of the far-famed Janissaries, the renowned Mili of the Turkish Empire, with their ancient uniform and armour, but also of the various modes of the present day, with many of the agricultural and mechanical implements of the Ottoman Empire. The likenesses are well characterized, and the materials of the costumes, selected from the richest Oriental fabrics, with the strictest adaptation to the habits and castes of the people which they are designed to represent. No expense or labour has been spared to render this Exhibition worthy of the attention and patronage of the British public, and we have been assured by persons of the greatest distinction, that a more accurate and satisfactory impression of the true Oriental taste and style, both of former times as well as of the present day, may be obtained by an hour passed in this Museum, than is usually gained by many miles of travel. The most implicit truthfulness has been maintained in the arrangements; and many items which would be curious even to the native inhabitants of Stambul, are here given to the eye in all their primitive originality. Even the interior of the Harem, with its beautiful and gracefully attired inmates, is unveiled to the longing glances of the curious—a scene unthought of and impossible to the traveller. The gorgeous costumes of bygone days, the dyes of the turbaned and robed Osmanli, remembered only in the past, are now revived and displayed in all their natural and exquisite beauty. Apart from all intrinsic merit, there is no doubt that the great sympathy now felt by the British public for the Turkish nation, will ensure the success of this most interesting and truly unique Turkish Exhibition. The undersigned being the sole Managers of this Oriental Museum, all matters relating to the Exhibition will be transacted by them, and all communications must be addressed to them conjointly. C. OSCANYAN } Managers. S. AZNAVOUR }

MODERN ART.—Mr. J. B. PYNE, Jun.,
 begs to announce to the Patrons of Modern Art, that he has ON SALE, at his Gallery, 28, MADDOX-STREET, Regent-street, a few CHOICE SPECIMENS, by leading Artists.

MR. CORNELIUS CARTER has RE-
 MOVED from No. 29 to No. 77, GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square.

THE RACES, the FETES, and the CRYSTAL
 PALACE. Unrivalled Stock of new DRESS BONNETS direct from Paris, from One Guinea to Madame PARSONS, 32, Regent-street, and 26 and 27, Burlington-arcade.

THE ARGYLE GENERAL MOURNING
 WAREHOUSE, 246 and 248, REGENT STREET. D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, Proprietors. Every Requisite for Mourning. COURT, FAMILY, or COMPLIMENTARY, At a Moderate Notice. D. NICHOLSON and CO.

THE BLACK SILKS at PETER ROBIN-
 SON'S. Superior Black Silks, 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., and 2s. 11d. per yard; or, £1 8s. 6d., £1 10s., £1 12s., £1 15s. the dress. Superf. French Glacé, wide width, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. per yard; or, £1 15s., £2 5s., £2 15s. the dress. Rich Gros Royal and Widow's Silks, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard; or, £1 15s. and Two Guineas the dress. Patterns sent free. Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London.

THE MOURNING ATTIRE at PETER
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